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FIRST COMMUNICATIONS HOOK-UP OF CEMA STATES REPORTED

AU161128 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 July carries on page 6 an approximately 2,800-word Jan Streda report, entitled "Electronic Lines of Cooperation; 'Roundtable' Talk Via Communications Lines of the CEMA Member States' International System of Automated Data Exchange." The report describes the first practical testing of the project "International System of Automated Data Exchange of CEMA Member States" (SAVI), which is part of the "Theme 1-2-1 National Economy of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific Technical Progress of CEMA Member States Up to the Year 2000." It is said to involve Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Vietnam, and the USSR; should be ready for industrial use in 1988; and should provide "access to the computerized data banks and directories of work contacts" of the participating countries.

The test consisted of an "on-line" roundtable discussion (date not given) in which the following participated: Oleg Smirnov, director of the USSR's Scientific-Research Institute of Applied Automated Systems in Moscow which coordinates the cooperation experts from fraternal countries in the project, Z. Martinov, director general of the Central Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in Sofia; T. Dorzbal, director of the Mongolian Center of Scientific and Technical Information (who reportedly deplored the fact that the possibilities of cooperation are far from being fully utilized"); H. Och, director of the Central Institute of Information and Documentation in Berlin, GDR; P. Braun, head of the Main Department in the Scientific-Technical Institute of Electric Engineering in Budapest; Czechoslovak journalists assembled in Prague together with A. Kalousek, deputy director of the Prague Center of Scientific-Technical and Economic Information; Mr Maronski of the Warsaw Institute of the Foundations of Computer Technology and Information (who reportedly deplored the fact that vast sums are being spent on military technology programs, the results of which are then not accessible to all scientists); and journalists from fraternal countries and the USSR assembled in Smirnov's institute in Moscow.

In appraising the "on-line meeting," Streda notes that "one cannot say that everything went smoothly. Regrettably, Tang Ngok Zin, director of the SRV's National Information Center, was unable to 'join' the direct participants in our 'roundtable.' Our colleagues in Havana also had to cope with technical shortcomings. And we, too, witnessed several technical breakdowns during the link-up with Prague and Warsaw." O. Smirnov is then quoted as saying that the negative phenomena that had appeared during the experiment would be thoroughly analyzed and that an expert from the Warsaw Institute would come to the Moscow Institute to discuss the "technical consequences" of the experiment. Streda concludes by noting that the technical side of the "on-line meeting" was directed by Adonis, the automated dialogue organizational-scientific information system.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG

AU201332 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, headed by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the TU Central Council, departed for the FRG today, at the invitation of the German Trade Unions Federation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR ON DEPARTURE

AU200915 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] On 17 July Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Alfred Steger, FRG ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

ZHIVKOV GREETS IRAQI PRESIDENT ON HOLIDAY

AU201016 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent a greetings message to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the country's national holiday. The message addresses most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for the further progress and prosperity of the friendly Iraqi people. The message again expresses the principled policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in support of immediately stopping the Iranian-Iraqin conflict by peaceful negotiations. Our country supports all the efforts of the peace-loving forces, aimed at stopping the military actions and establishing a lasting and just peace in this part of the world.

The message expresses confidence that traditional relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries will continue to develop for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Iraqi nations and in the interest of the cause of peace and international security.

ZHIVKOV, PAPANDREOU LUNCHEON SPEECHES 15 JULY

AU171444 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 87 p 6

[Excerpts] Sofia, 15 July, Goran Gotev and Nenko Seymenliyski -- State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in the Boyana residence in honor of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. [passage omitted]

The chairman of the State Council welcomed the Greek Government leader in the name of the Bulgarian state leadership and the Bulgarian people. He assessed the talks they had held as exceptionally friendly and open, and described Bulgarian-Greek relations as good, friendly, and fruitful. The Bulgarian state leader proposed a toast to the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, to the Greek people, and to the friendship between our two peoples.

In reply the leader of the Greek Government stated that a deep and sincere friendship exists between Greece and Bulgaria, one which the two countries must continue to develop in the future by concrete actions. [paragraph continues]

It does honor to Mr Todor Zhivkov, he emphasized, that from the time of Yioryios Papandreou and Konstandinos Karamanlis to the present day he has devoted all efforts to developing and strengthening Bulgarian-Greek relations, for which many good preconditions have been created for the future.

The Greek prime minister proposed a toast to the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to the friendly Bulgarian people.

LUKANOV, KARAMANEV RECEIVES CUBAN, DPRK OFFICIALS

AU202010 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrei Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ing. Marcos Lage Coello, minister of the iron and steel and metallurgical industries of Cuba.

Today Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy premier and chairman of the Social Council, Bulgarian co-chairman of the Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and the DPRK received Mr Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Physical Culture and Sports Committee, president of the National Olympic Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIED CHEMISTRY CONGRESS ENDS

AU181734 Sofia BTA in English 1641 GMT 18 Jul 87

["Chemistry For Mankind's Benefit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- The 31st International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, which ended here today, was attended by prominent scientists from 44 countries. The nine sections heard 156 invited lectures and more than one thousand commnications on the problems of chemical engineering, analytical, industrial, clinical, inorganic and organic chemistry, of polymers and physical chemistry. The Sixth International Symposium on Heterogenous Catalysis within the framework of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (I.U.P.A.C.) was held as a parallel event.

The participants showed particular interest in the lectures dealing with the last word in the field: superconductors and liquid crystals. The numerous scientific communications reaffirmed the chemists' growing role as new-material makers and as authors of original suggestions in areas which will be increasingly applicable in practice.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION DELEGATION VISITS

AU16158 Sofia BTA in English 1608 GMT 16 Jul 87

["Bulgaria -- Italy: Mutually Advantageous Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, a delegation of the General Conference of Italian Industry (Confindustria) visited Bulgaria from July 13 through 16. The delegation conferred with managers of enterprises in metallurgy, the chemical industry, the food industry, agriculture, and the light industry.

The visit provided an opportunity for wider business interaction between the two countries, for a promotion of economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

The leaders of the Italian delegation were received by Mr Ivan Iliev, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The sides signed a memorandum on cooperation between the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association and the General Confederation of Italian Industry.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 12-18 JULY

AU181710 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, the Sofia press,and the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) during the period from 12 to 18 July report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, on 15 July had talks with Greek Premier Papandreou (Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 15 July), received on 16 August CPSU Central Committee Secretary Biryukova (Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 16 July), had talks on 17 July with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher (Sofia BTA in English 1127 GMT 17 July), and gave a luncheon for Genscher on 17 July (Sofia Domestic Servicein Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 July). On 18 July he attended the Karlovo festive meeting on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 July)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, welcomed Greek Premier Papandreou on 15 July (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 July), attended Zhivkov's lunch for Papandreou (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 15 July), saw Papandreou off (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July), attended the 15 July Sofia meeting on Kolarov's 110th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July), received FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 July), received on 15 July PDRY control organ chief Sa'id (Sofia BTA in English 1158 GMT 15 July), and took part in 17 July Karlova tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended on 14 July a reception at the French Embassy in Sofia on France's national holiday (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 July), on 15 July he met UNIDO chief Siazon (Sofia BTA in English 1101 GMT 15 July), on 17 July he attended the fesitive Karlovo tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, on 15 July took part in a meeting of the soldiers of Sofia's garrison, which marked the 150th anniversary of the birth of Vasil Levski (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 July, 1); he also attended on 17 July the festive Karlovo tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended on 17 July a festive meeting at the Vasil Levski memorial in Sofia, at which wreaths were laid in memory of Vasil Levski on behalf of Sofia City party, administrative, and social organizations. Ivan Panev, first secretary of Sofia City BCP Committee, and Stefan Ninov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council, also took part. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 July) He also took part in the 15 July Sofia meeting marking Kolarov's 110th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July), and in the 17 July festive tatoo in Karlovo marking the 150th anniversary of Levski's birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, received on 14 July PRC Professor Zhu Ming. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 July, p 8)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received on 14 July Salih Sha'if, first secretary of the PDRY Socialist Youth Union (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 July, p 8); on 15 July Stanishev attended the Sofia public meeting which marked the 110th anniversary of Vasil Kolarov's birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July)

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed on 14 July for Romania. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 July)

Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, accompanied on 14 July the CPSU Central Committee Biryukova-led delegation to Botevgrad and Gabrovo (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 July); on 15 July he accompanied the delegation in its visit in Stara Zagora Okrug. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 July)

Grisha Filipov member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended the 15 July Sofia meeting marking the 110th anniversary of Kolarov's birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July). He also attended the 17 July Karlovo tatoo in Levski's 150th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July), and received Angola's energy minister, Pedro Van-Dunem. (Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 17 July)

Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, saw SED's Axen off on 12 July (Sofia BTA in English 1648 GMT 12 July), received on 14 July Romania's Nicu Ceausescu (Sofia BTA in English 1245 GMT 14 July), received on 16 July USSR Academician Arbatov (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 July), and took part in the 17th July Karlovo tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

Peter Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of Foreign Affairs, received on 14 July UNIDO chief Siazon (Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 14 July), and saw Papandreou off at the airport on 15 July. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July)

On 16 July, Mladonov welcomed FRG Foreign Miniter Genscher (Sofia Domestic Service in Bularian 1100 GMT 16 July), had talks with Genscher on 16 July (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 July), gave a dinner for Genscher on 16 July (Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 16 July), and departed with Genscher to Varna on 17 July. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 July)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and National Assembly chairman, spoke at the 15 July Sofia meeting which marked Kolarov's 110th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July), and on 17 July he attended the Karlovo tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July).

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on 17 July Angola's energy minister, Van-Dunem (Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 17 July), and took part in the 17 July Karlovo tatoo on Levski's anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, took part in the 15 July Sofia meeting on Kolarov's 110th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July), attended the 17 July Karlovo tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July), and spoke at the 18 July Karlovo festive meeting on the same occasion. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 July)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and minister of internal affairs, attended the 17 July Karlovo tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Union's Central Council, took part in the 15 July Sofia meeting on Kolarov's 110th anniversary of birth (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 July), and attended the 17 July Karlovo tatoo on Levski's 150th anniversary of birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1758 GMT 17 July)

BRIEFS

RADAR PRODUCTION WITH DUTCH -- Varna, June 29 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian "Elektron" Combine and the Dutch Company Sperry Martin have opened a joint enterprise for producing radars for ships. Most of the products will be marked abroad. The radars are manufactured by Bulgarian-made equipment and with components provided by the two companies. The Joint enterprise will start producing radars for river ships made entirely of Bulgarian components next year. The two countries will continue developing their cooperation in the field of electronics with the joint manufacture of other products. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 29 June AU]

FURTHER ON AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Chnoupek

AU201232 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Appreciating the Positive Development of Relations"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Alois Mock, Austrian vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, continued at the Prague Cernin Palace yesterday [17 July]. On the agenda were bilateral issues and topical international issues.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the meeting of the two ministers is taking place at a time that is particularly important for the further development of international relations after the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin and after the session of the NATO Council in Reykjavik. The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee described the fact that the escalation of international tension has been successfully halted because of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states as being a characteristic feature of the current situation. The present situation provides an opportunity to resolve the key problems of the international situation, continue the dialogue among states with different social systems, and expand East-West cooperation. He stressed, in particular, the historical significance of the Warsaw Pact's declaration on military doctrine, which is strictly defensive. Its purpose is to prevent both conventional and nuclear war. The key principle of the doctrine is the principle of sensible adequacy of military potentials, which means maintaining only enough troops and armament necessary for defense. The Warsaw Pact's doctrine is a doctrine of peace, whose purpose is to eliminate nuclear arms, halt the arms buildup, and achieve disarmament.

When speaking about medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, the elimination of which the Soviet Union proposes, Bohuslav Chnoupek underscored the fact that the world has a historic chance now. The conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on these weapons would have a far-reaching positive influence on the international situation, and would stimulate further steps in the sphere of reducing the arms buildup. However, many obstacles have to be overcome on the path to an agreement. Among these obstacles are the attempts to exclude from the proposed disarmament measures the U.S. warheads on the Bundeswehr's Pershing-1A missiles. We also reject the attempts to circumvent the proposed agreement, for example the plans to equip military vessels with cruise missiles, to covert the Pershing-2 missiles, and such like. Bohuslav Chnoupek also stressed the importance of the continuation of the all-European detente process, and in this connection the importance of the Vienna follow-up meeting. Here he expressed the appreciation of Austria's role as the host country of these talks and its active part in the dialogue. We are convinced of the importance and the viability of the all-European process and therefore attach considerable importance to the Vienna follow-up meeting, even though the negotiations at this meeting are not free of problems. It is a forum which discusses matters in a matter-of-fact way and which has good prerequisites for a positive conclusion, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Alois Mock declared that in its foreign policy, the Austrian Government attaches considerable importance to Europe and relations with the neighboring states. As a neutral state, Austria is in favor of deepening cooperation among all countries, because the closer the cooperation, the better the prospects in the international political atmossphere.

He described the fundamental elements of the policy of the Republic of Austria and its relationship toward the EEC. He said he favored the expansion of contacts and stressed his country's interest in the development of all-round cooperation with Czechoslovakia. He valued the good and constructive course of the talks.

Environmental Treaty Signed

LD180338 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development Jaromir Obzina and Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock signed here today a Czechoslovak-Austrian Treaty on Cooperation in Environmental Protection.

They discussed the development of bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres and expressed interest in the further expansion of these contacts. Special attention was paid to cooperation in environmental protection.

The document signed by the two representatives provides for cooperation mainly in such fields as purity of air, research of forest and other ecological systems, hygiene etc. Cooperation is to develop mainly by way of exchange of experiences in planning and organization of protecting and creating living environment. The two countries will also exchange information on installations existing near the Czechoslovak-Austrian border and able to considerably worsen environment of the other side. The document also provides for the exchange of experts, scientific publications and regulations concerning environmental protection.

Alois Mock left Prague for Bratislava tonight and will continue his official visit in the Slovak capital tomorrow.

Concludes Visit

LD181051 Prague Domestric Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Alois Mock, Austrian federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, today ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Austria. He was seen off at the border crossing by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who had invited him.

This morning the Austrian guest was received at Bratislava Castle by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and Julius Hanus, first deputy premier of the Slovak government. Viliam Salgovic expressed the conviction that Alois Mock's visit will contribute to the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian good neighborly relations and cooperation in economics, culture and sport. He pointed out the role of the Slovak National Council in the efforts to build a stable society in the joint European home.

Alois Mock emphasized that talks during his visit to Prague and Bratislava mean further progress in relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia. He emphasized Austria's interest in widening cooperation in economics, science, and technology, and the protection of the environment.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU201518 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 87 p 1

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Sessions, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague (CTK) - CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic, Iraq, on the occasion of the national holiday of the latter's country.

TOMAN, RSFR MINISTER REVIEW AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

AU161257 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Information" column]

[Text] Miroslav Toman, CSSR deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food, received RSFSR Minister Vladimir Naumov, first deputy chairman of Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], in Prague yesterday [13 July]. In a friendly chat, they discussed in particular the development of direct relations between agricultural and food enterprises of the CSSR and the Russian Federation.

FOJTIK RECEIVES NOVOSTI'S IVANKO 15 JULY

AU171016 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Sergey Ivanko, first deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI news agency yesterday. In a comradely chat, they discussed specific issues of mutual cooperation among the new agencies of the socialist countries, above all between NOVOSTI and the Orbis news agency. The chat was attended by Otto Cmolik, head of a CPCZ department. Aleksandr Udaltsov, press attache of the USSR Embassy to the CSSR, and Aleksandr Chibisov, director of the NOVOSTI news agency in the CSSR, were also present.

BILAK RECEIVES FRENCH CP OFFICIAL 17 JULY

AU201528 Bratislava PRAVA in Slovak 18 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday [17 July] received Robert Bret, member of the French Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee and first secretary of the PCF federation in the Bouches-du-Rhone Department. Comrade Vasil Bilak informed the guest about the fulfillment of the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress in both the economic and the social spheres. In the course of the meeting, which was held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, they both expressed the wish to strengthen and comprehensively develop relations between the CPCZ and PCF.

ROHLICEK INTERVIEWED ON ENTERPRISE BILL

LD180907 Prague Television Service in Czech 1935 GMT 17 Jul 87

Interview with Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier and chairman of the Planned Economic Management Committee by unidentified correspondent; Rohlicek speaks in Slovak; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA, and other dailies will publish tomorrow a draft State Enterprise Bill. An important document is thus being submitted for public debate. In this connection we asked Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier and chairman of the Planned Economic Management Committee to provide more information on the subject:

[Correspondent] Comrade deputy premier, within the framework of the restructuring of our economic mechanism the bill on the enterprise is regarded as the key document. Why do we attach such importance to it?

[Rohlicek] I think you have characterized it correctly since expressed in it in a concentrated form are practically all fundamental changes that will occur in connection with the implementation of the principles governing the restructuring of our economic mechanism. The very fact that in principle there is to be two-tier management -- which means the government will approve a plan in the relevant parameters, indicators, normatives, quotas, orders, and the like, and the receiver of these indicators, these tasks will be an enterprise -- will mean that a totally different, new role of central authorities will have to be defined. This also applies to inter-branch and branch authorities, and will all have to be consolidated in this very bill on enterprise. For this reason we have given an instruction, endorsed by the party's Presidium, for work to be carried out in parallel with the comprehensive document on restructuring also on this bill.

[Correspondent] We talk about national, branch, concern enterprises; we talk about production-economic units -- this all should therefore be replaced by the term of state enterprise. Who will establish a state enterprise? The draft bill talks about the activity of establishment.

[Rohlicek] It will naturally be the state that will establish a state enterprise. It will be the relevant central authority of state administration, which will submit a proposal for the establishment of this enterprise, as a founder, with the outcome that after approval, after certain conditions are met, the enterprise will be entered in an enterprise register, which will contain, among other things, also the subject of the business. Therefore, the degree of state influence on the activity of the enterprise will of course be maintained both through the plan and through other conditions.

[Correspondent] The draft bill at the same time specifies in great detail the possibility of establishing other enterprises, winding them up, amalgamating, and combining them. Is it envisaged that the structure of our national economy will continue to be altered flexibly in the future?

[Rohlicek] I believe, and this also applies to all who worked on this bill, and we have after all also debated the matter in this sense in the federal government, that what we have had up to now is extreme inflexibility and rigidity in organizational forms that fails to take into account newly emerged conditions. But I would not want this to be misunderstood -- that now we will go into another extreme by changing everything from one day to the next.

The given manufacturing assets, machinery, and equipment cannot be changed from day to day if we do not want to organize economic losses, because these have to correspond to the basic intentions for which the enterprise was founded. It is self-evident that it is the duty of the enterprise's management to monitor on the basis of long-range development trends, the forecasting of the future development, what is going on around it, and to gradually adapt its manufacturing sepcialization in accordance with the establishing documents.

[Correspondent] From the measures envisaged it is the entire process of self-financing that is provoking the greatest attention. Can you briefly explain the principle behind it to our television viewers?

[Rohlicek] Above all, it is the principle that the enterprise must recoup all expenditures it incurs in respect to its activity from the earnings it will accrue through the sale either of its products, services, or other activities it provides.

[Correspondent] An enterprise will therefore recoup its expenditures from its earnings and will have something left. Comrade deputy prime minister, will the state enterprise also operate at the same time with resources that have been entrusted to it, such as, for instance, with credit or a certain subsidy?

[Rohlicek] Yes, we envisage that by flexibly combining such resources, whether they be those created on the enterprises' own account or by operating with credits for investment purposes, either short or long-term, it will flexibly balance its own situation since it will have to react to the developments around it. Herein lies the purpose and the qualitatively new idea behind the bill. Up to now all its financial claims have been met on the basis of valid regulations, but now all this will depend on the activity of the given enterprise, on the degree of its effectiveness or profitability.

[Correspondent] Certain concern has been voiced in this context. Those enterprises that have in the past undergone modernization and retooling will operate rather well under the new conditions. But we also have backward enterprises. How are we going to help them?

[Rohlicek] Of course we also must prepare ourselves for this. We anticipate above all a certain transitional period before the new mechanism is fully operational. As we envisage, there will be two forms of assistance: a temporary provision of state resources, by which I mean that this provision will end at a certain point, or a temporary provision of credits, which these enterprises will, of course, have to repay to the bank.

[Correspondent] Right. We will therefore have in effect state enterprises in most of the industry, the construction sector, agricultural sector where state farms operate, in transport and the power sector. Comrade deputy prime minister, what will be their social status?

[Rohlicek] It flows from the entire concept of this bill that the enterprise is the basic segment of the process of reproduction which carries out the party's economic plan, approved by the relevant congress, which is then shaped into the relevant 5-year plans. For this reason we also have to pay attention to the enterprise. There will be a change in the role played by central authorities in regard to the enterprise.

They will have to pay much more attention than ever before above all to drawing up a long-range outlook, to forecasting, to monitoring causes and their effects, that is, why positive or negative deviations have occurred in the terms of the projections of the 5-year plan as approved by the government. By maintaining close working contacts, not by bureaucratic and administrative instructions, they must tackle the problems, along with the appropriate officials of the enterprise, and agree with them on how to ensure the optimal implementation of the projections of the 5-year plan.

[Correspondent] In regard to the relationship between the state and the enterprise, the draft bill contains a provision envisaging that the state will pay for damages caused by a wrong decision. Can you explain this?

[Rohlicek] Yes, this is correct and I believe it is an idea on the right track. If we want to prevent subjectivism in the future -- where in some instances low quality actions have been taken by administrative personnel -- then we must adopt such a provision under which the consequences would have to be recouped from the person who made such a decision of a lesser quality or a substandard one. But the bill also contains another aspect of the matter. When the enterprise fails to meet its obligations and causes by this bad activity damage or losses to another one, then the bill equally charges it with the duty of correcting damage it caused to another enterprise.

[Correspondent] One can imagine an entire enterprise paying for the damage it caused, but having an appropriate official working in a central authority repay such damage is a rather misty concept.

[Rohlicek] Of course one needs to still further work out this principle, but I believe that we have to understand it in its complexity and not in this or that specific administrative act. Such an authority or administration will not have the right to issue such instructions and should one decide in the end to issue such an instruction he would have to realize what he could cause by it. Therefore, I believe that instances occurring up to now whereby plan indicators are altered by administrative instructions will not be allowed to recur.

[Correspondent] Let us consider other links now between enterprises and state organs. Above all the state enterprise will be linked in some way to the state budget by means of some payments. What will they be?

[Rohlicek] Well, there are basic payments which should be made. These are for funds, for wages, and for profits. Naturally the payments are set because it is essential that our mechanism is economically effective, particularly in a unified way, so that it can be seen within the national economy which enterprises are in a condition to fit into these parameters in terms of efficiency, and which are not. And then programs should be worked out on this basis for increasing the efficiency, profitability, and growth of labor productivity of enterprises which are falling behind. Under existing conditions this is currently quite obscured in particular by the distributive processes.

[Correspondent] You also said that state enterprises will be assigned tasks under the state plan. The state plan will not then be written in detail for enterprises, but specific tasks will be set for them from the overall state plan. What form will this take?

[Rohlicek] Well, we expect that there will be several forms. They could be be direct tasks written into the plan. There will also be certain binding tasks which could apply to several enterprises; this could also take the form of quotas, and also, above all, various kinds of norms.

[Correspondent] Enterprises will also collaborate with each other and thus enter into economic contracts. What will be the status of these documents?

[Rohlicek] The bill gives great importance to economic contracts, because they are a basic prerequisite for order in fulfilling mutual responsibilities. An economic contract on the one hand secures a market for the products of a given enterprise. On the other hand the enterprise has a duty to fulfill its pledge and supply whatever was agreed in the contract. So, again I will return to the basic idea that the bill must be effective in the whole complex, and in the future we should not have undesireable phenomena such as for example the growth of unusable supplies, because these links must be effectively secured in the future.

[Correspondent] A number of people are worried about the concept of independence of the state enterprise and about a certain anarchy, or free enterpreneurial measures in the national economy. How will the state carry out checks on the running of state enterprises?

[Rohlicek] Well, firstly, for anyone who reads the bill your question is justified. Many people react to it that way. But anyone who reads the bill carefully and becomes well acquainted with it must come to the conclusion that some kind of free play does not come into consideration in it. The bill sets out very unequivocally the field of action of the enterprise, not administratively but economically, even though because of the profits and the funds it will have to react much more flexibly and quickly in comparison with the present state of things to the needs of its customers, its buyers. What is more, a prerequisite of the bill is that a certain state control and people's control will be preserved within the individual enterprises. After all, it is unthinkable that all these processes should be left to some sort of good will or lack of good will. So we expect that this control will be implemented as is expected in the bill.

[Correspondent] Another form of control could be regulations which are a prerequisite for self-management, and the creation of some self-managing organs within the enterprise. What is the idea here?

[Rohlicek] Well, this is one of the basic new traits which are set out in the bill. We expect that the Leninist principle of socialist democracy and democratic centralism will also be fulfilled in this area. What we are thinking of is both the link to the center, or the plan as we said earlier, and within the enterprise the creation of organs of self-management. The highest organ of self-management will be the workers assembly. It will elect the council and then the director will be elected, let us say for 5 years. But even the election of the direction cannot in any event give rise to the idea that there will be some kind of willfullness in appointments and dismissals and so on. Firstly, there is the role of the initiator who puts the proposal forward; after the election he confirms it, and then there is an interval of 5 years. So that in every case the effectiveness of the director can be decisive to the full extent. That is the idea of the bill, [words indistinct] of his office of director of the enterprise.

[Correspondent] Will the workers' assembly, work collective, the council of the work collective then be a mere formality?

[Rohlicek] I believe it will not be, above all because party organizations will be operating as hitherto in every enterprise, in every plant. Party organization is a political nucleus of working people's collectives, which acts as a unifying force through other social organizations. I have in mind such important organizations such as the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth and a whole number of other segments of the National Front. These, by their work will have to help, and far more effectively, in the work of economic management, because such work will result in a feeling of self-realization as well as in increased revenues by the enterprise, which in turn will mean increased personal remuneration for each individual worker, since we envisage tariff rates in remuneration and also envisage rewards based on the results of the work of the enterprise. There will thus be a more direct link between the results of the work of the enterprise, which can only be achieved on the basis of meeting social requirements, which in turn are given by the requirements of customers, and which will be reflected in the personal earnings of workers. I therefore believe that the concept of this bill constitutes in this sense a rational synthesis of the social interests of the enterprise and individual interests through earnings from work.

[Correspondent] Permit me to ask another question. In effect there will be a certain other management body. Are we not enlarging management administration? Will the State Enterprise Bill contribute to making management cheaper and more flexible at the enterprise level?

[Rohlicek] The basic intention and the final objective is and must be the reduction of expenditure on administration, the rationalization of administration, the raising of qualifications of people operating in these appropriate bodies. We are not faced with the issue of not having work, or the issue of bare existence. We are faced with the issue of quality, qualifications, responsible attitude to the resolution of problems. If all these people working in the existing bodies take a serious attitude to the restructuring of the economic mechanism, none of them need have any worries about finding and holding a position corresponding to their qualifications and preparedness.

[Correspondent] Comrade deputy premier. Some provisions of the draft State Enterprise Bill refer to other changes in other laws and regulations. Could you name the main ones?

[Rohlicek] When drawing up the concept of this bill we had to envisage that it will require changes to a whole number of other legal norms, and above all laws. This includes, for instance, the law on national economic planning, the law on budgetary regulations, the law on external economic relations. The law on payments to the state budget, too, will have to be changed, and the amendment of the so-called powers law [kompetecni zakon], which regulates the rights and duties of supreme state bodies, will also have to be carried out.

[Correspondent] This means that while we have a State Enterprise Bill we will also have certain laws and amendments to the laws on central authorities. Comrade deputy premier, the Enterprise Bill and debate about it is one thing, but specific economic results achieved in the current year is another. What is the relationship between these two?

[Rohlicek] I believe that it is very useful to have this opportunity to give a reminder that apart from the attention, concentrated attention we are devoting to the restructuring of the economic mechanism in our republic we must not lose from our sights that which is our daily bread; the fulfillment of tasks for the current year and the preparations for the plan for next year. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government discussed in great detail the state of the plan fulfillment.

In essense all the fundamental projections contained in the eighth 5-year plan are being fulfilled, but we are striving mainly to ensure the attainment of the planned results in the field of living standards, to safeguard them, and in this we are succeeding. But at the same time one cannot fail to see that negative trends of an extensive character persist, manifested chiefly in the failure to attain the planned growth rate of the national income. We are concentrating our attention on this very aspect in line with the resolutions adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

A Federal Statistical Office report will be published next week, which will enable our citizens to familiarzie themselves in detail with our economic development results. Managerial staffs, who already know the situation regarding their own results, will be able to see at the national economy level where we have to quicken our pace. There is quite a number of such sectors.

[Correspondent] By publishing the draft State Enterprise Bill you are in fact inviting the public to make suggestions and to discuss this important document for a period of roughly 4 months. Comrade deputy premier, is there anything to discuss? After all, the draft has already been discussed by some many bodies?

[Rohlicek] I think that as was emphasized by the Party Central Committee Presidium, which several times concerned itself with the conception of this bill, the Central Committee, the CSSR government, is turning to the Czechoslovak public precisely because we do not consider the texts written in it to be final. We, as the proposers, the government, the Central Committee Presidium as I said, are convinced, and that is why we wrote it as it is. These are optimal solutions, but we do not exclude the fact that on the basis of the rich experiences of management, economic and party workers, ordinary people from factories we should make use of their experience and get them to tell us what must be perfected. We are ready. We will welcome all suggestions and improvements which will be discovered within the framework of this public discussion. We do not consider this discussion to be either formal, or even worse, unnecessary. On the contrary, we ascribe great importance to it.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS CHNOUPEK ON RESTRUCTURING

LD200054 Budapest Television Service In Hungarian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Interview with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by unidentified correspondent on "The Week" program; Chnoupek speaks in vernacular with superimposed Hungarian translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek paid a 2-day official friendly visit to Budapest in the first half of the week. [passage omitted] Prior to his departure, our guest spoke to "The Week."

[Correspondent] We are witnesses and participants to the considerable change of practice in socialist construction in the individual socialist countries in the past few years. In what do you see the essence of the reform endeavors taking place in Czechoslovakia?

[Chnoupek] With us it is primarily a case of democratization. We formulated this program at our party congress, and it (?was given) emphasis at the most recent session of the Central Committee -- democratization and economic reform.

As regards the economic reform, the current one is the third attempt. The first two failed, in the fifties and the sixties alike, one for economic reasons, the other for political reasons. For this reason, it is an issue of political prestige for us that this third economic reform attempt should be successful.

The government has just now completed preparing the draft laws on socialist enterprises. The essence of the enterprise law is that it handles the relationship between the center and the enterprises in a new way. Enterprises, local initiatives are given a free hand in the assertion of greater autonomy.

I must say that the views have appeared in the reform debate which we already met 20 years ago. But we have resolved to progress on to the end of the path, because only in that way will we be able to meet the present requirements, the requirements of a modern, socialist society.

[Correspondent] In your opinion, how could the two countries' economic, cultural, tourist, and other relations be improved, or if you like, further improved?

[Chnoupek] As regards our economic relations, they are wide-ranging. I do not want to mention too many figures, but, for example, we have achieved a value of R1.8 billion in Czechoslovak-Hungarian trade turnover. This is a very large figure.

At the same time, we have enormous reserves in the sphere of cooperation, specialization, and direct enterprise cooperation. Since we are neighbors, we have the ideological and geographic bases for this. We possess ideal economic structures, since our economic leves grew similarly for a long time. At the same time, in the interest of development, we must settle accounts with certain stereotypical phenomena and hindering factors. At the Budapest talks, we established that our cultural relations are developed and continuous. The Hungarian-Czechoslovak cultural and educational work committee has operated well for years.

As regards tourism, mass relations are the question at hand here, since it affects millions of people. Every year, 2.5-3 million people travel from Czechoslovakia to Hungary and from Hungary to Czechoslovakia. Your Lake Balaton and our Tatras are invariable great attractions.

I believe that in the future this trend, this nearly explosive impetus in tourism, might continue. The possibility exists for this.

At the same time, it is without doubt that a series of issues must be settled. We say that we have too few forints in order for our tourists to travel to Hungary. I remember that this was reversed a few years ago. At that time, your tourists had too few crowns in order to visit Czechoslovakia. The reasons for this must be sought largely in price relations, in the selection of goods, but many other things can also play a part. I think that there is a possibility for us to ease travel, to foster the development of tourism. We believe it is our task to eliminate the past and existing obstacles and to create conditions so that citizens of the two neighboring states should be able to freely travel, free of problems, to the other country. This is a natural part of politial and economic integration processes. I see in this the future of bilateral relations.

ADAMEC SPEECH AT BUILDERS' DAY SESSION

AU161313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 87 p 2

["IH"-signed report on the speech delivered by Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR, as head of the party and government delegation to the joint session of the Czech Committee of the Construction and the Production of Construction Materials Workers Trade Union and the Ministry of Construction in the Czech SR, held in Prague's Palace of Culture on 12 July in honor of the Builders' Day: "Only a Feat of Good Quality Will Pass Muster"]

[Excerpts] This year we are honoring the Builders' Day at a time when our top party and state agencies are evaluating the results of the first half-year and adopting measures for accomplishing this year's tasks. [passage omitted] I would like to convey to you, and to all people working in the building industry, the comradely greetings and congratulations on your holiday from the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the Czech Government. On behalf of the party and government delegation I thank you for your devoted efforts to realize the conclusions of our 17th CPCZ Congress and to accomplish the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The party is aware of the complicated nature of these tasks. It is concealing nothing from the public, it is relying on the on the collective knowledge. Together with the working people it is searching for positive ways out of the situation, organizing the struggle for overcoming difficulties, and fighting to push through new and demanding goals. It is counting on all honest people. In the future, too, it will be relying on your trust and support, expressed by the feats of real men, by enterprising proposals and valuable commitments. [passage omitted]

The judgment of time is unappeasable. Only real quality, pioneer ideas, and bold solutions can stand up to it. So far we have more to be proud of from the viewpoint of quantity, than of quality. We are building a lot, but what we build is still very expensive and not of particularly good quality. The architectonic and urbanistic solutions of a large part of our edifices show average standards and are pale and grey. They are determined far too much by used materials, techniques, and technologies, and in many respects do not sufficiently serve the needs of our times. [passage omitted]

In keeping with the line of the 17th Congress, and in the interests of its consistent implementation, we are promoting new ideas, views, and criteria in our life, criticizing ideas and habits that have become obsolete, and searching for ways to cope with the steadily increasing requirements. You yourself know very well about the large number of difficult problems with which you must grapple daily, about all the things which are making your work difficult. In substance, the strategy of accelerating our socioeconomic development is an answer to such justified sentiments of our working people. It answers all doubts and shows the road forward. What honest person would not want to work better, deliver better results, and take away higher earnings? So far, this justified endeavor has often encountered, and encounters even today, quite a number of obstacles: difficulties with raw materials, weaknesses in the organization of work, a lack of modern technology, or low standards of certain materials. You are not resigning yourself to this, and we in the central agencies also cannot be satisfied with this. That is why, in the awareness of our high responsibility for the further development of our country, we are systematically pondering how to change the situation and how to achieve a turn for the better. With this goal in mind we have prepared the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and are improving the management system. [passage omitted]

What is the balance of our economy for the last 1 and 1/2 years? We can note undoubted progress in a number of directions; but we are fulfilling the set aims neither in our increased national income, nor in qualitative indexes. This is a most serious matter. Were we to continue this approach, we would endanger the very concept of the 5-year plan. This we cannot afford to do. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal and Czech Governments have adopted measures to rectify the situation and to change the existing state of affairs. We have said, frankly and unambiguously, that those who are incapable of accomplishing set tasks, or unwilling to do so, must clear their place for those who can do this better than they. [passage omitted]

It is known that the sphere of investment planning, or adhering to deadlines, and of designing the construction parameters is one of the weakest links in our national economy. Here we have the largest reserves; and every improvement can yield large values.

The strategy of accelerating our socioeconomic development, and a change of the management system in capital investments, both demand a qualitatively new approach to the concept of construction. In this sector, too, much has become antiquated or proved to be without prospects, and cries to be energetically overcome. During the last few years, many things were not pointed out in time, and in a number of instances we continued to plod in the same antiquated way. Today we are faced by the necessity to change the system of construction work, to reassess the share of individual materials and the structure of building organizations, and to implement more perfect economic instruments and stimuli, and to do all this simultaneously, quickly, and radically. If we want to cope with the remaining tasks economically, we urgently need new technologies, better construction systems, and better standards of housing and of civil, and industrial construction.

One of the chronic shortcomings of our building industry is the excessive number of uncompleted projects -- and the long deadlines for completing the individual sites which result from this. [passage omitted]

We have been trying far too long to eliminate the shortcomings in our building industry by adopting partial measures and by issuing general appeals and slogans. The situation did not improve. This, too, proves that this path is neither realistic, nor accessible. [passage omitted] By efficiently linking the interests of individuals, collectives, and the entire society, it is possible to imbue construction production with the necessary dynamics on the basis of a regular working rhythm. Shock-work and the constant catching-up with shortfalls and irregularities lead to uneconomical and poor-quality work.

One of the worst evils is the irregular plan fulfillment. It has nothing in common with the principles of socialist planning. The widespread and homely nature of such practices is creating the impression that they are a normal and natural phenomenon against which nothing can be done. But the very opposite is true. Such thoughts have nothing in common with the ideas and aims of socialism. I am convinced that a way out of this does exist. It is only necessary to basically change our approach to the issue of planning periods, the time factor, and deadlines. The dates of beginning and completing a project must be binding; all other dates must be subordinted to them, and not vice versa. Currently various administrative regulations are forcing people to act irrationally. But everything that harms the society, causes losses, and devaulates the people's efforts and initiative must be energetically and ruthlessly removed, regardless of whether somebody has grown accustomed to it, whether it is most convenient for individuals, or is justified by a lot of empty phrases. [passage omitted]

We can often hear people speak of reserves and goodwill. We hear them say that if they could, if there were no crippling regulations and unnecessary obstacles, they could achieve far more, with less manpower, and of better quality. No doubt such possibilities do exist. However, nothing and nobody can serve as an excuse today. What is preventing people from coming out with an initiative, from proposing the cancellation of out-dated regulations and the adoption of more expedient ones? I think that it is primarily their mental inertia, their fear of taking risks, in some instances an unwillingness to accept greater responsibility. The 17th CPCZ Congress and the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee sessions have established basic conditions for a courageous search of new methods in the building industry. Inactivity, passiveness, or reliance on others -- these are no excuses or justification. The utilization of scope for initiative is not only the right of every working person, it is also his duty, be he a member of the management or a rank-and-file employee. [passage omitted]

Like other branches, the building industry has had to pay in the past, and is still paying now, a high price for its extensive, quantitative approaches and its one-sided orientation toward bulk indexes. Formerly everything was measured and appraised in numbers of apartments, in the amount of consumed material, in ton-kilometers, and in the amount of financial means spent on construction work. Today we are primarily concerned with the final effect. [passage omitted]

Under the conditions of the new economic mechanism you, too, will have greater scope for asserting your justified demands. We know that the majority of builders have been criticizing for a long time things which were preventing them from delivering better work. We are convinced that your builders' honor will not permit you to resign yourselves to bad quality, slovenliness, a lack of thrift, and other abuses.

We expect you to make an active contribution to socialist restructuring, in the spirit of your glorious revolutionary traditions, in harmony with your merits in developing the socialist society and with your great share in developing socialist competition and the improvers' and inventors' movement. [passage omitted]

QUALITY CONTROL TEAM VISITS ENGINEERING PLANTS

LD191928 Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Committee of People's Control has sent its teams to 10 engineering plants under federal ministries to control the quality of their products until it improves, it was announced today.

Under a special control regime introduced in the ten enterprises, their managers and other officials responsible for the quality of products are not entitled to annual bonuses and share in profits. The prequisites will be restored when the Czechoslovak Committee of People's Control gives its consent. The ten plants have brought the number of enterprises under the control regime to 15.

Another eight enterprises have received a warning letter from the minister-chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee of People's Control, listing shortcomings in the quality of products and demanding immediate steps to eliminate the causes of these shortcomings and to prevent low-quality products from leaving the plant. Otherwise a special control regime will be imposed. Similar letters were sent to ten enterprises earlier.

AXEN HOLDS TALKS WITH PERUVIAN CP LEADER

LD171557 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- The danger of a nuclear war that threatens mankind must be averted by the joint efforts of all forces of peace, reason, and realism and lasting peace must be guaranteed. This was stressed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Peruvian Communist Party, during talks in Berlin today. The proposals of the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact states are a constructive and realistic basis for this. The Berlin meeting stresed the close connection between disarmament and overcoming underdevelopment and indicated the ways for solving both problems.

The interlocutors proclaimed the close solidarity of their parties with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Chile, and El Salvador.

SED OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY ACTING BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

AU171008 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Brasilia (ADN) -- Ulysses Guimaraes, acting President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, received Johannes Chemnitzer, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership, for a friendly talk in Brasilia on Wednesday [15 July]. The GDR politician conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by Ulysses Guimares. [passage omitted]

Johannes Chemnitzer is heading the SED delegation that will take part in the Eighth Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party which will open in the Brazilian capital on Friday.

SED CC MESSAGE TO MOROCCAN CP CONGRESS

AU201512 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to the delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS], which begins in Casablanca today:

Esteemed Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates to the Fourth PPS Congress, cordial militant greetings.

Your party congress is taking place at a time of historic decisions with regard to the question of war or peace. Thanks to the far-reaching disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist countries, there is a chance to set peace on a stable and durable basis, and to free mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear disaster.

There is an inseparable connection between preserving world peace and disarmament on the one hand, and stabilizing the political and economic situation in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America on the other.

The latest initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states are directed at promoting security and free development of peoples and states, not only in Europe, but also in other continents.

The SED agrees with the PPS that it is necessary to increase the efforts to safeguard peace. Our two parties have joined ranks with all realistic-minded forces that are working for real disarmament steps and detente and that advocate political solutions to contentious regional issues. Our party considers an active contribution to reducing confrontation and to safeguarding international security to be the core of its policy of dialogue and cooperation.

We are following with sympathy and solidary affinity the struggle of our fraternal Moroccan party for the unity of all patriotic and progressive forces and for Morocco's democratic and independent development.

We are convinced that the Fourth PPS Congress will give new stimuli to strengthening your party and we convey to you, dear comrades, best wishes for the successful course of your deliberations.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker
General Secretary

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 9-15 JULY

AU171008 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 10 through 16 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, gave a lecture to graduates from the "Whilhelm Pieck" Youth College in East Berlin on 9 July (10 July p 2).

State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended a cocktail party given on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the International Press Center in East Berlin on 9 July (10 July p 2).

Horst Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Alfred Neumann, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Maleuda, deputy chairman of the State Council; Manfred Bochmann; minister of geology; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception given by Ragchaabasaryn Shamts, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the People's Revolution in East Berlin on 10 July (11-12 July p 2).

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, attended a meeting of the National Front Residential District Committee in Magdeburg on 10 July (11-12 July p 2).

Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, attended the opening of the 30th international summer camp in the "Wilhelm Pieck" Pioneer Republic in Altenhof; date not given (13 July pp 1-2). Egon Krenz also made a speech at the funeral service for Josef Streit, SED Central Committee member, in East Berlin on 13 July (14 July p 2).

Hans Joachim Boehme, minister for university and technical school matters, delivered a speech at a festive event on the occasion of the merging of the Dresden Engineers' College and the Dresden Technical University in Dresden on 14 July (15 July p 1).

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front National Council; Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ludwig Mecklinger, member of the Council of Ministers; and Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception given by Joelle Timsit, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on the occasion of France's national day in East Berlin on 14 July (15 July p 2).

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, familiarized himself with the harvest preparations at the state farm in Magdeburg on 15 July (16 July p 2).

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Moscow, 17 Jul (ADN) -- In Moscow today, the GDR and the Soviet Union agreed on mutual deliveries of electrical engineering equipment and systems. A relevant protocol and several contracts were signed at the international exhibition 'Elektro 87' during the 'Day of the GDR' under which the GDR will supply the Soviet Union with, among other things, electrical switching and testing equipment, electrical machines and lamps and lights, while from the USSR it will receive transformers, semi-conductor components, and further electrical engineering equipment. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 17 Jul 87 LD]

DANISH POLITICIAN VISITS -- On 15 July Guenter Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, received Jens Clausager, general secretary of the Radical Liberal Party. He briefed his visitor on the party's activity following the 12th Congress of the Democratic Peasants' Party and the 13th Peasants' Congress. Both politicians were in agreement that it is now important to avert a nuclear inferno, put an end to the arms race, and bring about a change toward disarmament and detente. Guenter Maleuda and Jens Clausager spoke in favor of further expanding the friendly cooperation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA -- A delegation from the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the Mongolian People's Republic on 15 July. The visitors were warmly received by Bandzragchiyn Lamjab, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission attached to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The politicians expressed satisfaction at the steadily developing cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

DPRK DELEGATION VISITS -- On 10 July Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, received a delegation from the DPRK health sector headed by Pak Myong Bin, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. During the friendly meeting the minister briefed the visitors on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions in the sphere of health. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

GROSZ COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF MOSCOW TALKS

LD182028 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 87

["Exclusive" interview granted by Council of Ministers Chairman Karoly Grosz with unidentified "Newsreel" program correspondent, on Grosz's return from Moscow at Ferihegy Airport on 18 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I believe in both countries today a key word exists. In the Soviet Union it is transformation [atepites], and in our country it is unfolding [kibontakozas]. What is your feeling, after your discussions, on how much these two expressions, these two concepts, can strengthen each other in the two countries?

[Grosz] Well, intellectually, and in their content, there is an extremely close connection between the two. It is not necessary to speak in great detail about how the change taking place in the Soviet Union is the focus of the world's interest. Naturally, it is the focus of our interest, too. Everyone who deals with public affairs knows that the movement taking place in the Soviet Union has its effect on Hungarian reality. Perhaps we, who have for a long time sought the path of renewal, can turn this little experience into public property. Now, after the 2 July Central Committee session, we are working on the government program, which we shall submit to parliament in September, and to do this we need the experiences, the knowledge, being amassed in the Soviet Union.

[Correspondent] What concrete things can such a meeting provide for the government program?

[Grosz] Naturally, I could also list the concrete discussions and those topics on which we exchanged experiences, but they are not very important. Much more important is that we approach in a similar manner the current issues of socialist building. In fact, we have reached a stage in our development beyond which it is difficult to advance. Life is multicolored; one has many choices. But one can lose one's way making choices. It would be good if we could advance with as few errors as possible. What is of concern here, first and foremost, is the fundamental issue of enlivening production, making production dynamic. In the Soviet Union, the same thing is on the agenda. More equitable distribution is needed. Intellectual values must be placed more at the service of social development. The Soviet leadership is pondering the same thing. The functioning of the system of political institutions must also be modernized. Therefore, to exchange experiences about these issues, is most important. Naturally, we must also discuss how the balance of trade may be guaranteed. We must discuss how our Tengiz investment project can be made more effective, and how Soviet economic possibilities can be better meshed with Hungarian industrial reconstruction. Many concrete issues arise during such an exchange of views. What I consider more important than this is that we should harmonize our concepts, our outlooks, our attitudes, and the way we approach various social, political, and economic problems.

[Correspondent] I thank you for having briefly introduced our viewers to the events and achievements of this working day and a half. Allow me to ask: Have you seen today's party daily newspaper?

[Grosz] I am afraid to admit I have not.

[Correspondent] You have not seen it?

[Grosz] No, [sounds of him opening the paper] because... Oh! The cartoonist has captured the essence.

[Correspondent] Can we say your visit went well this time?

[Grosz] Extremely well. I met two outstanding men, although I have to say I met Comrade Gorbachev before. He was very human, very open, very frank. As for Comrade Ryzhkov, this was the first time I met him in person. I am convinced we will be able to work together successfully. When one makes an entrance, it is very important to do it correctly. Thank you, too.

DISSIDENTS ASK GORBACHEV TO PARDON KAZAKH STUDENT

AU201355 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna, July 20 (AFP) -- Hungarian dissidents have asked the top Soviet leadership to pardon a student condemned to death for his part in riots in the Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic in December 1986, a dissident contact in Budapest said over the telephone here Monday.

The request was made Monday in a letter to Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Soviet President Andrey Gromyko from 41 dissidents and members of the Hungarian opposition, the source said.

"We ask you to exercise your right of pardon and save the life of K. Ryskoulbekov", the dissidents reportedly appealed, via the Soviet Embassy in the Hungarian capital.

Mr. Ryskoulbekov, a student at the Alma Ata Institute of Architecture and Construction, was found guilty of the death of a police auxiliary officer and of injuries to a militiaman during nationalist demonstrations in the capital of the central Asian republic last year.

"The Hungarian public would welcome (a pardon) as a humanitarian gesture serving the cause of mutual understanding among nations", added the letter, whose main signatories reportedly included writer Gyorgy Konrad, architect Laszlo Rajk, publisher Gabor Demsky, philosopher Gaspar Miklos Tamas, sociologist Miklos Haraszti and the "Unknown" artists' group.

VARKONYI DEPARTS ON VISIT TO FRG 21 JULY

LD210839 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Tuesday morning Dr Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, left on an official working visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on the invitation of his counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Present at his departure from Ferihegy Airport was Horst Meincke, charge d'affaires ad interim of the FRG Embassy in Budapest.

FRG Media Covers Visit

For reportage on the visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, including his talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 21 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GASPAR INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNIONS, RESURGENCE

LD111956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Jul 87

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Trade Union Council, by program editor Akos Mester -- live]

[Text] [Mester] I warmly welcome you to the "168 Hours" studio. Many thanks for accepting our invitation. Let us perhaps start with the standpoint of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], which stresses that the trade unions see the program for social and economic resurgence as the fulfillment of their own endeavors as well. However, I think I am right in assuming that the trade unions have their own role in the implementation of the program, and obviously they have their own particular trade union considerations.

[Gaspar] The Hungarian trade unions wanted this resurgence program and participated in its preparation in almost every phase of the work, as well as in the formulation of the final version. The task of the session of the National Council held yesterday was to outline the resolution of the Central Committee and the trade union tasks which it involves, to office-holders. One can summarize this very briefly by saying that the trade union movement is in agreement with the tasks contained in the resolution; it will promote their successful implementation with its own means and institutional system, but, naturally, we also discussed the particular trade union position on issues that have not yet been decided in detail. We gave expression to this and in the course of the further development of the matters of detail, we shall devote great attention to ensuring that they fit in with and promote the implementation of the resurgence program.

[Mester] I have read the report on the SZOT session in today's NEPSZAVA, and it was my impression that the trade unions want to manifest their representation of interests more markedly than up to now. Of course, I might be mistaken in this.

[Gaspar] Protection and representation of interests have always been a characteristic feature of trade union work. However, one must be aware -- and I think it is sufficiently obvious -- that when an economy has functional difficulties, as our economy has functional difficulties at the present time, this fact has specific consequences -- namely the expenses of those living off wages and salary increases. This has an effect on the entire system of institutions of society, and if the difficulties are prolonged, it begins to corrode that system. This is why we welcome the program and will work for its successful implementation.

Naturally, the primary responsibility is borne by the trade unions because the trade union movement has a specific relationship with its membership; the workers formulate their demands, their needs, first and foremost in relation to the trade union movement, because it is with the trade unions that they have a relationship. It is a matter of course that the trade union movement wishes to fulfill these expectations, taking the possibilities into consideration.

[Mester] Thus, this program can count on the cooperation of society as a whole; perhaps I could say that it is the plan for the way out and for resurgence. But, in your opinion, can we speak about the direction we should take without discussing how we got to this point, where we made our mistakes, what those mistakes were, and whether we have always frankly faced up to the realities?

[Gasper] Well, the causes and interconnections of the mistakes that we have made have by now been precisely elucidated. This is not a question of some sort of guilty policy or a mistaken policy. Simply, the present phase of the work of construction is so complicated and complex -- we all know that the development of our country in these circumstances, with an economic crisis, and at a time of new search for the right path in the socialist countries, depends on so many factors -- that the tasks have to be chosen with a very high degree of responsibility, and the timing of the implementation of the tasks must also be chosen with great responsibiltiy.

I am also aware that a certain mood manifested itself in public opinion, suggesting that the leadership, the political leadership, was perhaps a little indecisive, that it was indecisive, slow, tnat it did not react in time. This is not so. There is a great responsibility on the leadership in regards to halting processes that could be no longer be maintained because they only increase our problems and when to lauch new processes. This is a complex matter in itself. What is even more significant is that we must look for a socialist solution for our problems and worries, as regards the resurgence. This is not so simple.

[Mester] There was a certain ideological confusion in this connection in certain circles. After all, you also mentioned in your speech yesterday that in Hungary, as well as in other socialist countries, there had been illusions concerning the possibilities of the socialist society or whether quite simply we did not pay enough attention to the fact that practice does not always validate theory.

[Gasper] Yes, there were mistakes in our assessment in this area as well. I am not saying this to defend the leadership, but this did not happen only here. After all, we must put our own problems right; it is our own problems for which we are responsible. However, it is a fact that we held illusions concerning the possiblilities of the socialist society. One great illusion was that we could create the socialist society in its final form very quickly, in a single generation. That was a mistake. It was really a mistake; it was an illusion. It had the consequence that the leadership implanted illusions in the masses, because it attributed features to this society before it possessed or could have possessed such features.

Well, to use a simple simile, we made a teenage society appear as an adult society, a society that has attained full maturity in its strength and ability to work. However, practice has sobered the leadersip in almost every socialist country, because of the realization that practice is never ashamed of not validating theory; rather it is theory which must pay attention to the question of why practice does not validate it.

[Mester] The trade unions particularly stressed the significance of the Central Committee resolution to acheive the transformation of the economic structure without employment considerations being pushed into the background, without undermining the social security of people and without increasing the plight of those in a disadvantaged position. I must ask you, is there such a danger?

[Gasper] Well, the leadership perhaps considered matters a little longer than it was necessary before it decided to bring in concrete measures. One of the reasons for this is precisely that we recongnized long ago that certain places of work, factories, in some spheres almost half the industrial branches, do not produce any profit for the country. They operate at a loss. There is not profit on their activities.

Well, I say, that we have endeavored to find a socialist solution because to decide quite simply, for example, to abolish thousands and thousands of jobs is not such an easy matter. This would have increased our problems and it cannot be easily reconciled with the nature of the socialist society.

[Mester] Is this what we thought up to now?

[Gasper] Yes, this is what we thought.

[Mester] And now we have found that it can be reconciled after all?

[Gasper] No, there was an illusion here as well; let me tell you this: we believe that only one society, the socialist society, could ensure full and effective employment at the same time. We do not as yet know what socialist society is capable of, because for the reasons mentioned earlier, where we are now, this is not yet an expressly socialist society. Probably, according to my beliefs, hopes and principles, the socialist society will be able to realize both simultaneously. But it is clear that in the present state of development it cannot realize both, effective as well as full employment, simultaneously.

[Mester] So is it either one or the other? But could it not be the case that in a given historical stage we could put the emphasis at one time on one and at another time on the other, and that this would not show that our policy was unstable; on the contrary, what it would show is that our policy could always adapt to the situation prevailing at a particular time?

[Gasper] Well, what is involved here is precisely the realization that practice did not validate the theory in this respect either, and this is why a change must be made. Unemployment cannot and must not be proclaimed in a socialist society, nor do we want to proclaim it. Nor do we expect prolonged unemployment. But to maintain places of work where quite clearly we are only producing losses? These must be abolished. Yes, when a man leaves a particular place of work to start somewhere else 2 days but 3 before he finds a job.

[Mester] In other words, we cannot reconcile ourselves to this in the long term, but in transitory stages we are forced to accept transitory solutions.

[Gaspar] Yes, that is so, and those places of work where we only produce losses must be abolished. However this has a great many human components, this must be done with very great circumspection, because if the jobs of 5,000 or 55,000 persons become freed, this equals just as many families, and then this affect not 55,000 people but there or four times as many. These are human fates and these have to be resolved. It is better for the process to be slower, but these problems must be solved in a way that can be reconciled with the nature of the socialist system.

[Mester] Thank you very much. You shall hear Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, on two further occasions during this program, and in the meantime we expect questions from listeners, which we shall be glad to convey to our guest. [program continues with other items]

[Mester resumes] Here in the studio we shall continue our conversation with SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar. Allow me to tell you about some phone calls we have been receiving. I must say that not all of them are very courteous. Istvan Kovacs, telephone number 187-912, Says: is the retirement age to be raised? The listener awaits a specfic response. In general, for these are other questions relating to old-age pensions, the listeners ask about the trade unions' view on the pension system under preparation; does it have a particular view?

[Gaspar] I understand the emotions precisely. I am not certain that I can reassure the pensions, or all those who ask very concrete questions about this issue. However, I will advance one opinion: that they should have confidence, because the policy was guided by a single intention when it was decided, and proposed, that we examine our pension system and that we modify it; one intention: that we should improve the situation of pensioners. Because policy is also clear that in recent years the real value of pensions has fallen and that very many pensioners are struggling with serious problems, problems of livelihood, especially the category, or the stratum, or those pensioners, who have worked their entire working life, whether in manual or in intellectual work, and who are fortunately long-lived. When they retired 20 years ago they received a good pension, but over the years the real value has fallen; they can no longer undertake work, and so on. Therefore, I understand the emotions. Therefore, policy was guided by the intention that we should help.

The work is under preparation. Every kind of concept came up for discussion, include the eventual necessity of raising the retirement age. Because the experts who are working on this topic, at the professional level, are of the opinion, or to be more precise they possess the knowledge, that the administration has no material means now for improving the situation of pensioners. Here it is necessary to take means away from somewhere else, and one of these means would be the raising of the retirement age.

So, I say that it is under elaboration. Even at the policy level it is only now that we are coordinating the viewpoints, we are coordinating them now.

[Mester] I am not sure if I am right, but it would appear that the trade union did have a separate standpoint here after all, only the matter has still not been decided, enabling the trade union to assert it.

[Gaspar] I am just saying it. Well, I think nobody will misunderstand that after 1956, well, precisely in the manner that was made public by the MSZMP, there developed a mechanism the operation of which, well, achieved big results. At that time we professed the faith that we as the trade union, learning from the mistakes, the experiences of the past, would not accept any opinion as irrevocable, but neither would we consider our own opinion to be so. Therefore, that is why we negotiate, that is why we hold debates. The negotiating is now under way at the policy level.

[Mester] But is it the bodies which are negotiating here, or is it the standpoints that oppose each other?

[Gaspar] Yes.

[Mester] Will there perhaps be a social debate, or is it not worth having a social debate?

[Gaspar] Individuals represent the standpoints of bodies. And we also represent the standpoint of the trade unions. Now then, so far nothing has been decided, but it is under preparation. The trade unions' standpoint very decidely is as follows: that we shall be able to assert it in all its views. I cannot now guarantee, but my position is as follows: We are also in agreement with the modification of the pension system if we can create the material means for it and if we can alter the pension situation. We do not agree for many reasons, but I do not have time to go into it now. We are not agreed. For this, one has to see the entire employment policy. If this bigger workforce mobility gets under way then there may even be a contradiction here. So we are not agreed on it. That is one thing. We propose a social debate and we must do it as well. Nowadays the spirit of our age dictates that on every issue a social debate is proposed or recommended. I also know that in certain things there cannot be a social debate. For example: a price increase cannot be decided with a social debate. Opinions must be asked for, but a decision about it must be taken; it cannot be done with a referendum. The modification of the pension system is an entirely different topic, because here the administration, if you like the authority, stands in a determined relationship with the membership, and the money of the insured is also in the government's till; therefore they are interested in it, and are interested by it, and that is why you need a social debate about what will happen with their money and how the pension system will evolve in the future.

That is the trade unions' opinion. I now say it again: at this stage of the debate I think that we shall be able to assert our position.

[Mester] You have already mentioned tax affairs; also in this connection we have had questions. Gabor Jablonkai, I think, phone number 367-959, asks: Why does the tax system not take into consideration the number of dependents? And then here is another observation: I will read this one out verbatim -- it is very instructive: What stand does the trade union take in connection with the payment of taxes by pensioners, because the listener has the feeling that the trade union does not adequately represent their interests with the government? Pensioners have up till now already done much but received too l''tle. How do you react to this?

[Gaspar] The introduction of personal income tax: if one has read carefully the SZOT's stand yesterday also in connection with this topic, then we would see that the trade unions are of the view that the introduction of personal income tax is unavoidable. Now then, also in connection with this topic, so far there are only two fixed points. The rest are all disputed, and very many partial issues are disputed. Beside the two points that are fixed there are 160 disputed ones. Which are the fixed ones? That probably we will have to introduce an income tax, in view precisely of the country's economic situation; that is to say, some kind of resource, material resource, will have to be created for the development, for the solution of the social problems, and so on. That is fixed. That is one of them. And the other is -- this was the proposal of the trade unions and this proposal still stands -- that no matter when we introduce it, in 1988 or 1989, according to expert opinion perhaps it could be introduced in 1988. Well, not even the Central Committee has decided on the time, but only after it has been well prepared. The net incomes of workers living off wages and salaries, on the basis of their incomes from their main jobs, may not change, may not decrease. Those are the two fixed points. In jargon this said that the value of the gross income...

[Mester] The gross income...

[Gaspar] That is what it means; the workers' incomes will be supplemented and that is how much pay they will get; therefore, their net incomes may not decrease. These are the two fixed points.

[Mester] Please allow me, how shall I put it, to raise a fairly important topic. I read in the SZOT's stance that it is particularly important that we should create adequate conditions for socialist big plant management, for increasing main job performance, for the realization of taxation based on performance. Well, one can totally agree with this. And one cannot help it if a few questions come to mind. I will mention two of them. One is this: Why is it that we are unable to attain these objectives, which for a large part we set ourselves years ago? And the other is: why do we repeat the objective, instead of thinking about why we were unable to attain them?

[Gaspar] Miklos Nemeth, the new secretary of the Central Committee, was interviewed on "news background", where he spoke about these bigger issues.

[Mester] Yes, I saw it.

[Gaspar] He spoke about them. He spoke of the sums that the unprofitably operating plants must be supported with. Here he mentioned 45-50 billion forints, which have to be taken away from the good plants and conditions (?conserved) in the bad ones. Now then, when we talk about why we have not been able so far to perfect the wage system in the big plants, (?the socialist)... even the well operating ones, were bound hand and foot with a million threads, because the government was obliged to withdraw the profits from them, and there was no money left for, well, the wages tax, of what (?ever) percentage this was in the plants. In other words, the trade unions and the economic leaders too were unable to act, so that they might be able to introduce a wage system that would give incentives for production. Everything was taken away from them. Unfortunately, so far we have not been able to...[incomplete sentence as heard]

Now there is a thesis in the Central Committee's resolution, that a wage reform must also be carried out. Life, I will not say in its peripheral parts, [as heard] but in this second and third economy, which has its significant meaning, has brought about such a pluralism, a wide scale of differentiation and incentives, lessons can be drawn from it, too. At the same time, the possibilities of the big plants have narrowed down even more, it has become even less possible for them to differentiate wages, and quite simply to create a wages fund. In the case of the badly operating enterprises because they did not have the money, in the case of the good ones because the money was taken away from them. This situation must be changed, and this is the determined intention of the central committee, and also of the trade unions, because we recommended a long time ago that we must change this situation. Now we are able to change this situation.

[Mester] I made a careful reading of the trade unions' stance about the program of economic social development and I will say honestly that something struck me. In it there is the oft-recurring statement that the trade unions take cognizance on a variety of topics. And the reason why this has struck me is that, as far as I remember, formerly, on the occasion of similar stances of major significance, what I read was rather that the trade union supports, the trade union agrees, the trade union approves. Now, on the other hand, we find that the trade union takes cognizance. And my opinion, my impression, is that this is not just a question of stylistics, this is not just a phrase that differs in mood; implicit in this too is that, for want of another, better, solution, the trade union can do nothing else but take cognizance.

[Gaspar] Well, I will not say that is precisely so, but I think it close to the point. What is the question here? Yes, in Hungary nothing can be decided without the trade unions.

This is the great strength, the force, of the trade union movement. But now we have to make decisions on such complicated issues as we would not even have dreamed of 5, or 10, or 20, years ago; so that the trade unions have to take a stand , or approve and take cognizance. For example, I ask you, this business of personal income tax. Well, I grew up in the bosom of trade unions; there is nowhere in the world a trade movement that would not have voted for the introduction of income tax, neither in Western Europe, nor in Eastern Europe, nor in a socialist country. There is not, because there could not be. It does not accord with the nature of things.

It can take cognizance that the administration says it has no other possibility or means than to burden the population also with a tax a little bit, so that it should have greater material means. Then should the trade union movement say it does not agree? Or that in that case should call a strike the day after tomorrow if the government tries to introduce this? It cannot say that, because the trade union movement is responsible also for the state of society. But yes, even there, even in the manner of expression, there is a difference, and this is what it expresses. There is no trade union movement that could have voted for an income tax anywhere in the world.

[Mester] Thank you very much. [program continues with other items]

[Mester resumes] Dear listeners, we shall now continue the conversation with SZOT chairman Sander Gaspar. Although a very large number of questions have been phoned in during the last 1 and 1/2 hours, I suggest that we should not deal with them one by one but that we concentrate on those issues that we regard as the most important ones.

According to the trade unions as well, it is necessary to put on the agenda the question of the modernization of the system of political institutions. Are there specific ideas in this connection? This is one of the questions. The other is whether it is conceivable that the party has different ideas on the modernization of the system of political institutions from those of the trade unions. And if this is conceivable, shall we have a chance to learn about the debate as well, or only about the consensus?

[Gaspar] It is natural that the trade union movement is homogenous with the party; they are at one as regards the endeavor, but there are different tools for attaining the goals. The trade union movement has a separate vocation. The trade union movement is also agreed on the improvement, the modification, of the system of political institutions, and in this I think -- I do not think, I am sure -- the opinion of the trade unions does not differ from that of the party. What we regard as the most important aspect of this process is that the leading force of the party should be perfected, since it is the leading force of society and the activities of the party have a decisive effect on the development of society as a whole. Thus, it is an important matter how the leading role is carried out.

[Mester] In that case, what is it that can be expected to change? Everything that you have said in this connection so far relates to the practice which we have known up to now.

[Gaspar] It is that we should perfect the social division of labor and adapt it more fully to the present-day requirements; in other words, that the party should determine the great strategic goals of the building work, because this is its purpose and vocation, and greater scope must be given to the other organizations functioning within the system of institutions, certainly to the trade unions, and to the government.

Let the trade unions have a larger terrain and the general objectives of the party must be realized by the specialist government organs and the trade unions.

[Mester] But the larger terrain also involves a greater responsibility, does it not?

[Gaspar] Well, the Hungarian trade union movement cannot be condemned for insufficient responsibility in the position it has adopted: rather, public opinion and the membership tend to condemn us for frequently having shown, in the judgement of the membership, greater understanding and leniency toward endeavors which have not always met with the agreement of the membership.

[Mester] Forgive me for interrupting, but the membership had a characteristic view, namely that the trade union leadership was frequently rather indecisive, a little helpless, a little prevaricating, insufficiently determined on very important public issues. Do you share this view, do you reject it, or do you regard it as at least worthy of thinking about?

[Gaspar] One cannot reject the opinion of the membership in this respect either; it must be acknowledged that this is the opinion of the membership. It is certain that the trade union movement also requires improvement, because, as we mentioned earlier, the trade union represents a corporate view, it represents the view which in the given relationship of partnership it wants to implement on behalf of the collective. It appears -- no, more than that, by now it is certain -- that it is necessary to widen the basis here and we must discuss fundamental, major issues with the membership in the future, and we must adopt a position that also takes the views of the membership into consideration. In other words, it is not enough just to take the views of the leading bodies into consideration.

[Mester] This is somewhat theoretical in this form; I would like to make all this a little more specific, to link it to concrete matters. The fact that we have economic problems is no longer news; this is something that everyone knows. We have been speaking about it for years, only now very different explanations are given for the causes of our economic problems. Let me cite two extreme views. One of them goes that we have problems because the reform has distorted the economy; the other is that we have problems because we have not carried out the reform consistently enough. Now, you also dealt with this issue in your speech yesterday, and you said that neither position was correct. But in my view, while in the first statement there is not one iota of truth, because the reform did not distort the economy, in the second statement there is a great deal of truth, because we brought in very many important, significant, positive decisions. Only we introduced them rather late and in a somewhat indecisive manner, as if we had feared that they could not be reconciled with our image of socialism. It was not even raised that perhaps the fault lay with our image of socialism, that perhaps it was not clear enough.

[Gaspar] Yes, it has already been established that our image of socialism was a little vague and we did not envisage it in a sufficiently realistic way. This is clear by now. Now, I do not agree that there is no truth in the first statement and that there might be some in the second. I do not think so because there is no one here who can state precisely what he means by the full unfolding of the reform. No one can say this with any precision. Now, our conditions have become somewhat distorted. There has been a distortion since the basic document of 1968, our resolution concerning the introduction of the reform. What do I mean by this? What is involved is that we believed a little in the omnipotence of the market, that the market selects, the market develops, and so on. It has turned out that the regulating role of the market is not realized automatically.

There is no market of the sort which we assumed under socialist conditions. It is true that market conditions cannot be ignored but the economy, the development of the economy, must be made more planned and a little more manageable. This does not mean that we should again manage the economy in an administrative way from day to day, but we must take both simultaneously into greater consideration.

[Mester] It occurs to me, by the way, that it is not such a terrible thing if different people see and evaluate matters of detail differently. I am saying this because my question contained a statement, to which you reacted by saying that you did not agree with it. But would you not agree that it is not such a terrible thing that we see something differently?

[Gaspar] Far from it, it is quite natural. Views can only be elucidated and developed if there are different approaches to them. From a particular position it might appear one way, from where I sit, it appears in another. It is this that must be synchronized on a society-wide scale as well.

[Mester] One of the most important factors in facilitating this is social openness, that views should confront one another before the public. This was also raised yesterday at the SZOT session. Laszlo Kovacs, the secretary general of the Trade Union of Miners, said the following: People must not be left in a state of uncertainty; they must be informed in time, frankly and in detail about the changes that will affect their circumstances in life. If people know precisely what they can expect, it is far easier to make them understand and approve the goals, the tasks. He added that the realization of this resurgence program could not be envisaged without social openness. I assume that you agree with this and if you do not agree with it then it is probable that we should discuss our joint, common problems in live programs such as this. That is, if we are serious about the implementation of the resurgence program; and we are serious about it.

[Gaspar] Every means must be utilized -- and the media, television, radio, "168 hours", the press and so on are a very suitable means for this -- to make intentions clear, including views showing the purpose and the meaning of the various measures and what needs to be done in order to attain the goals together. The division of labor here is not that 5 people think up what must be done and 10 million carry it out. Here 10 million people have to think about the particular situation, and for that there is a need for proposal, which must be looked at, discussed, and then there must be action.

GASPAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES, PROBLEMS

LD172339 Budapest MTI in English 2223 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI) -- Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG" carries a full-page interview with Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Central Council of Trade Unions (SZOT). The politician discusses the role of the trade unions in the process which the Hungarian party has determined as the programme of economic-social advance. Among other things, Sandor Gaspar notes:

"The current state of our economy suggests that the situation will become more difficult before the signs of improvement become tangible. In connection with the accumulated tensions we have to see clearly that life has not justified some of our conceptions formed in the past about the possibilities of socialism. We believed that, in the possession of power, we simply decide on something, and then we shall be able to fulfil it..."

"The party standpoint on the programme of advance develops the practice that the party can make decisions only in issues of strategy. The operative work is concentrated much rather in the hands of the government. It follows from this that the debates between the government and SZOT will become more important. The cooperation function between the government and SZOT will also change... The trade unions have had the opportunity to participate in the development and implementation of the decisions. However, this possibility extended only to certain limits... If the trade unions have appropriate scope of authority, then they can also realize major social control, alongside being indispensable participants of safequarding interests...

"The country and the trade unions are in the most complex situation of the past 30 years. The country's major problem is the stagnating economy, the international devaluation of our goods and work, and our growing debt stock. The comprehensive initiating step to lead out of this situation has been taken: The programme means the beginning of a more consistent development. However, we must openly speak about the fact that serious problems continue to burden those living from wages and salaries. We were not able to follow the price increases with the real wages, and there will not be a possibility for this in the near future, either."

"There are certain people who are of the opinion that in today's economic and political situation the trade unions can enhance their reputation with spectacular actions. This is not a correct way of thinking. The country's prosperity is important, and this requires a calm conduct from the trade unions. We cannot be independent from the economic situation, we cannot be those who only present the bill. We could elicit sympathy from the wide masses with spectacular, demonstrative protests but it would be short-lived. We are the advocates of realistic proposals, sober activity.

"There is a view that the trade unions should not interfere in the economic processes. However, workers' power is hardly conceivable without relying on the trade unions. (...) However, the trade union cannot endeavour, in the lack of sufficient finances, to alike and simultaneously accept the representation of the just demands of all strata. For this reason it is ceaselessly forced to conclude compromises. It is thus completely understandable, if a profession or social stratum that has temporarily been thrust to the background with its demands, disagrees with this, and voices its disagreement. Today, when the situation is tense, when staff reductions and manpower regroupments have become necessary, feelings are tangibly stronger. But the opinion that there is no need for the trade union should not be accepted, rather that the trade union should do everything for its members within its possibilities."

"Renewal cannot be postponed from the point of view of the future. Certain economic measures, which are sources of tension, are unavoidable. The trade unions would act incorrectly if they slowed down or prevented the measures. They should much rather encourage the rapid completion of the steps, surrounded with socialist guarantees... We have to count on growing number of forced manpower regroupments. However, we do not want and do not accept unemployment. In all workplaces, each and every worker should be taken care of with humanism worthy of the socialist system, but support should also be given with a comprehensive, central programme to those, who are affected by this change", said, among other things, Sandor Gaspar in the interview.

DISARMAMENT MEMO STRESSES SECURITY IN CENTRAL EUROPE

LD201735 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Memorandum From the PPR Government on the Question of Reducing Armaments and Increasing Trust in Central Europe" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul (PAP) -- The PAP Agency reports:

In accordance with the spirit of their previous initiatives, the PPR Government once again expresses its desire to make a concrete contribution to efforts for disarmament and to strengthening international security, particularly in central Europe. It is here that two military-political groupings come together, and also where there is the world's greatest concentration of military potentials. The situation in this region is of great significance for the security of all the continent's states and those whose security interests are linked to it.

In order to halt the arms race in Europe and to create the conditions which will facilitate measures in the field of disarmament, the PPR Government has in the past put forward a number of proposals, including a plan in 1957 for establishing a nuclear-free zone, and a plan in 1964 envisaging a freeze on nuclear armaments in central Europe. In the course of many years these plans were the subject of international dialogue and facilitated a search for solutions directed at improving security in Europe and throughout the world.

The PPR Government considers that the current high level of armament and the degree of military preparedness in Europe does not accord with the state of political, economic and cultural relations in Europe, which has been achieved chiefly on the basis of the CSCE progress.

The Polish Government is convinced that conditions exist at the present time which can facilitate the adoption of measures aimed at providing the European states with undiminished and equal security while maintaining military potentials at a level significantly lower than those currently existing. Such steps would lead to a reduction in the danger of armed conflict in Europe, which remains as before, and moreover particularly to preventing the possibility of a sudden attack. Their implementation would facilitate the provision of joint security in Europe based on cooperation and a fuller consideration of the interests of the participating states of the CSCE.

Proceeding from the above premises, the PPR Government regards as realistic the plan for arms reductions and enhancement of trust in central Europe. The plan encompasses the territories of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Hungarian Peoples's Republic, the GDR, the FRG, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the CSSR, and the PPR, including their territorial waters and airspace.

The plan envisages:

1. A gradual withdrawal and/or reduction of types and quantitities of nuclear arms which have been defined and jointly agreed upon. All types of nuclear arms would be subject to these measures if they are not a subject of other agreements; in particular arms such as operational and tactical missiles, especially those with a range of up to 500 km, nuclear artillery, aircraft carrying nuclear arms and also nuclear warheads, including nuclear mines and bombs. They should be considered in conjunction with the measures pertaining to the withdrawal and reductions of conventional arms.

2. The gradual withdrawal and/or reduction in certain jointly-agreed types and quantities of conventional weapons. First to be subjected to these measures would be weapons possessing the greatest power and accuracy of strike for conducting offensive operations, including surprise attack -- particularly strike aircraft, tanks, combat helicopters and long-range artillery, including rocket artillery. An exchange of lists of weapons which each side considers to be particularly menacing and offensive would be useful.

The implementation of these measures could occur in the form of the withdrawal of weapons along with the personnel servicing them from a zone envisaged by the plan, the destruction of the weapons or the removal of them from the armaments of combat units so they may be reequipped for peaceful requirements or stored under international control.

3. Joint activities directed toward providing for an evolution in the nature of military doctrines whereby they would be mutually acknowledged as exclusively defensive. With this in mind, efforts should be made to ensure that they are based on the principle of sufficiency whereby the state should have at its disposal only that military potential which is required exclusively to ensure an effective defense. Joint discussion and comparison of military doctrines and concepts and the carrying out of an analysis of their nature and trends of development would be useful.

4. An accord on appropriate, far-reaching confidence-building and security measures, as well as mechanisms for the strict verification [proverka] of the observance of adopted commitments, including those which for various reasons would be difficult to adopt throughout Europe.

These measures, in addition to those already adopted, would envisage in particular: An agreement on the parameters restricting the range and/or degree of intensivity of certain types of military activity (for example, exercises and troop concentrations on corresponding territories), mutual military information and procedures for the rapid elucidation of situations causing anxiety to one side or the other. The dissemination of confidence-building and security measures for the independent activity of air and naval forces should also become a subject of the efforts of states.

In order to ensure the implementation of measures agreed upon it would be possible to set up an appropriate system of verification of the fulfillment of obligations. It would involve national and international verification measures, mutually recognized as effective, including observation and on-site inspections. It would be possible to set up a monitoring body or bodies with the participation of interested and third states.

The verification mechanism could make provision in particular for the exchange of information necessary for effective verification, notification about the start and completion of a withdrawal or reduction of armaments and observation of this, the setting up of checkpoints on the borders of a zone through which the withdrawal of armaments would be carried out and also at major railway junctions, airports and ports, and other measures. This verification system could also provide for mutual bilateral and multilateral consultations.

For its part the PPR government expresses a willingness to accept on a reciprocal basis any verification methods necessary to carry out the goals determined in the plan.

To ensure the effectiveness of the measures stipulated in the plan and also the security of states entering the zone, as well as the observance of the status established by the agreement, the nuclear powers would grant the appropriate agreed guarantees.

In presenting a genuine plan the Polish Government considers it expedient to have a parallel and step-by-step discussion and implementation of measures in the sphere of disarmament in Europe, depending on their content, procedure and time, in three territorial regions, i.e. in the belt along both sides of the line of contact of two opposing military and political groupings, in the central European region, and throughout Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals.

The plan is harmoniously linked with other proposals concerning the aforementioned territorial plans, including the 1986 Budapest Address of the Warsaw Pact member states and the initiative of the governments of the GDR and the CSSR on the issue of a corridor along the contact line of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The measures envisaged by the plan complement each other and are an integral unity. Each of its elements, however, can be discussed and implemented separately and stage by state, both from the point of view of territorial division and its contents and participants.

The PPR government considers the possibility of expanding the territory defined in the plan when other European states, including neutral and nonaligned states, join in due course.

The contents of the plan can be the subject of negotiations [illegible]re being conducted currently or will be conducted in the future in the framewo[illegible]in association with the process begun by the CSCE.

The clauses on withdrawal and reduction of types of weapons envisaged by the plan could be accompanied by an accord not to put in their place new models of weapons and equipment or models thereof obtained as a result of rejigging, and also completely new types of weapons possessing an especially offensive character.

The subject of accords could also be the question of the historically formed disproportions and asymmetries in certain types of weapons and armed forces and the search for ways of eliminating them by means of that side which possesses superiority reducing them to the agreed level.

The agreed measures would be based on equality of rights and security of all sides, equilibrium and mutuality, and also on the noninfringement of the security of any state.

Warsaw 17 June [date as received] 1987

Press Conference Held

LD2O1934 Warsaw PAP in English 1834 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 -- "The Polish initiative expresses our state's national security interests, convergent or identified with the security requirements of Europe and the world, and wants to counteract trends to start a conventional arms race," said Jerzy Nowak, director of the Foreign Ministry's department for studies and programming, at a press conference for Polish and foreign journalists here today.

The conference was organized in connection with the publication of the text of the Polish Government's memorandum on decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. "We want to constructively counteract this danger, by increasing confidence in the centre of our continent," he added.

"The memorandum preserves the open character of the initiative presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski last May, and opens possibilities for such a cooperation with partners as to jointly choose means and ways of implementing the Polish plan," Nowak said.

"Through the Jaruzelski plan to common security in Europe. These words may most briefly describe the origin and aims of the Polish disarmament initiative. The plan is a result of the Polish political thought, but it takes into account the stands of other socialist states. It takes into consideration the postulates and commentaries with which disarmament proposals have so far met in the West," Nowak stressed.

"We are realists. If it is not possible now to establish a nuclear-free zone from the point of view of some perceptions of security in Western Europe, and especially in the FRG, we come out for, at least, partial denuclearization, or even the removal of some kinds of nuclear weapons. If this also meets opposition, we start with the rarefication [as received] of armed forces and the revision of military doctrines. We may start with conventional arms. This will be in accord with the principle of the openness of the plan, that is, that each of its four components may be separately and gradually negotiated and realized," Nowak went on.

After a period of bilateral consultations the Polish Government wants to subject the plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence to the debates of the future European disarmament conference to be decided by the present Vienna meeting of the states-participants in the CSCE, Nowak told the reporters. Consultations, also at the level of experts, will begin still next month.

The Polish disarmament plan combines problems of nuclear and conventional disarmament, makes the notion of offensive weapons precise, for the first time accurately defines what the rarefication of armaments means, is open to the issues of the surveillance and verification of agreements signed, and refers not only to the recognized political-military doctrines but also to various military concepts, the conference was told.

PAP Commentary on Plan

LD201942 Warsaw PAP in English 1852 GMT 20 Jul 87

["Through Jaruzelski Plan to Common Security in Europe" -- by PAP commentator Andrzej Rayzacher -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 -- Ten weeks after the announcement of the plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Government gave it a form of a memorandum.

Thus, we pass from a concept to a process of providing it, together with other partners concerned, with a substantial content. We have already moved this process forward, taking into consideration initial reactions. The memorandum has significantly developed the four known points of the plan. As concerns the first two of them, dealing with the withdrawal and reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons of particular force and precision of destruction, concrete weapon categories were named. Attention is called by the flexibility with which the two points were treated and which is reflected in the offer to destroy these weapons, or remove them from armed forces' disposal or to store them under international supervision.

These two points of the plan seem to offer the withdrawal or reduction of those systems of weapons in which, according to NATO estimates, the Warsaw Treaty has an edge (for instance as regards tanks and artillery where this edge is said to be even "overwhelming"). This offer seems to correspond to the proposal to include in agreements the liquidation of historically shaped disproportions and asymmetry of armed potentials of both alliances in a zone and to look for the ways of removing them through reduction to the agreed ceilings by this side which has an edge.

Point three of the plan (the revision of war doctrines so that they might be mutually treated as purely defensive) introduces the notion of sufficiency, justified by the needs of efficient defence. The notion implies going beyond the political sphere of these doctrines and entering the very sophisticated issues of operational-tactical plans and weaponry of armed forces so that the sides could really trust that the opposite one not only is not going to conduct a surprise attack but also that it does not have the plans and means for such an attack.

Point four of the plan (confidence and security building measures and verification mechanisms) has been broadly developed. How far the Jaruzelski Plan tries to meet the basic requirement of common security in Europe, meeting half-way the postulates of the Western partners, is testified by the offer to exchange military information, promptly explain situations arousing anxiety of the sides, and verify commitments by means which are "mutually recognized as efficient," that is by national and international supervision and on-site inspection -- even with the participation of third states.

All the four points constitute an organically connected whole, though we do not treat it as a final concept which can only be accepted or rejected as whole. We are ready to negotiate every point of the plan as a separate proposal to be implemented on the territory of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Benelux, the FRG and Denmark, with the possibility of including other countries, neutral and non-aligned ones among them.

There is no suggestion to create a separate forum for negotiations but to negotiate at a conference to be convened by the Vienna CSCE meeting. The think is to concretize the plan, without unnecessary delay, in bilateral consultations in order to be able, after the establishment of such a forum, to come to it with recognized stands, and even perhaps with an outline of agreed proposals.

The Jaruzelski Plan appears at a moment when the prospect for signing a Soviet-U.S. agreement on liquidation of Euromissiles fans in some centres trends to achieve conventional arms of particular force and precision of destruction which also can be best used in attack. According to the Polish estimates, in case of an armed conflict in Europe, over 320 objects in this country would become the targets of nuclear missile attacks, air raids and shelling from NATO navy's ships. The elimination of U.S. Euromissiles will reduce this number by about 60. Still, if all the nuclear weapons were removed, Poland would be exposed to attacks on 150-200 targets launched just by conventional arms of particular force and precision of destruction. One may also try to raze Poland to the ground with such arms.

Although the plan's starting point is the interest of the defence of the Polish state, it is surely identicial with the supra-bloc interest of the states to which the memorandum of the Polish Government has been addressed. This document shows the direction of efforts to achieve a new deal of confidence and common security on the European Continent.

ORZECHOWSKI, DIZDAREVIC OPEN TALKS 20 JULY

LD201516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Polish talks opened in Warsaw this morning between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, and his host, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. This first round of talks between the two ministers covered the situation in and prospects for Yugoslav-Polish cooperation. The afternoon round of talks will focus on international issues.

Ministers Orzechowski and Dizdarevic exchanged views on results achieve so far in comprehensive bilateral cooperation, and on ways of further advancing it. The two sides stressed interest in developing traditional friendly relations. Open and friendly talks were characterized by a proximity of views on all issues discussed, which are of importance for the future of bilateral relations.

In recent times Yugoslav-Polish relations have been characterized by continued top-level dialogue, and the two ministers agreed during the talks this morning on the need to continue the practice of regular contacts between state and sociopolitical representatives. Referring to economic cooperation, the two ministers stressed that prospects exist for promoting industrial cooperation and specialized production, for instance in adjusting scientific and technical cooperation to the economic needs of the two countries.

Cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland has a long tradition. It was agreed during today's meeting between the two foreign ministers that the two sides should encourage efforts to diversify this type of cooperation. This morning reference was also made to the need to further cooperation between the two countries' youth, in the information sphere, and in tourism, as integral parts of Yugoslav-Polish relations.

Following this afternoon's talks on international issues, Minister Orzechowski will host a formal dinner in honor of Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

USSR'S NIKONOV STRESSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD210109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] We must unite our efforts for the development of agriculture and the food economy in the socialist countries in order to achieve food self-sufficiency, said Viktor Nikonov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, during a visit to the Iglopol plant in Debica. During a meeting with a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, possibilities for cooperation between the agriculture and the agricultural food industries of both states were discussed.

DAILY ON IMPLICATIONS OF ISRAELI-SOVIET TALKS

AU201014 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Jul 87 p 2

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "Small Steps"]

[Text] We should not attach historical importance to and expect too spectacular results from the Soviet consular delegation's visit to Israel. In addition, in contrast to the Western press, which has often announced in advance a breakthrough in Soviet-Israeli relations, the two most interested sides continue to approach the issue in an objective manner and without needless emotion. The sides stress that the most important objective of the Soviet delegation's visit is to inspect the property of the Russian Orthodox Church and to extend the passports of the Soviet citizens now living in Israel.

However, on the other side, one cannot help noting that the official Soviet visit to Israel -- the first such visit since the USSR broke diplomatic relations with Israel 20 years ago because of Israeli aggression against Arab countries -- is of more than just formal importance. There is no doubt that this visit is a harbinger of a gradual thaw between Moscow and Tel Aviv and reflects to some extent Soviet efforts to prepare ground for an eventual Middle East peace conference.

What is crucial is that the two countries are determined to effect a rapprochement between their very remote positions and to establish diplomatic relations within a shorter or longer period of time. "The general solution" of the Middle East conflict is for the USSR a condition that can make possible a decision to establish such relations. As for the Israeli governing coalition, its condition for exchanging ambassadors is that the USSR accepts Israeli demands on Jewish emigration, the question of which has often been an element of an anti-Soviet propaganda game and not a subject of meaningful discussions.

That is why the two countries have decided to follow a calm policy of small steps along the road to genuine rapprochement. This method does not produce breakthroughs, but it is hard to visualize any Soviet-Israeli agreement and any peaceful solution in the Middle East without such steps.

ACADEMICIAN ON FRG ROLE IN EUROPE, U.S. TIES

PM210801 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 15 May 87 pp 3-4

[Interview with Prof Longin Pastusiak of the Polish Institute of International Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by DZIENNIK ZACHODNI correspondent Marian Szmidt; date, place not given]

[Text] [Szmidt] Professor, you are a leading expert on U.S. affairs. One of the more interesting elements in the latter is that great power's attitude to Western Europe and in particular to the FRG. That is why I suggest we begin our conversation by trying to answer the following question: To what extent does FRG pursue an independent policy and at what point is its policy an integral part of U.S. global policy?

[Pastusiak] Both elements are present in U.S.-FRG relations: those that unite these two countries in that they manifest a covergence of their strategies and strategic objectives, and those that divide them. U.S.-FRG relations have moved through three distinctive phases in the history of their development. The first of these I would call the occupation and subordination phase, that is, the years 1945-54; the second, between the years 1955 and 1969, the alliance phase; and the third phase, comprising both alliance and discord. The question you have asked concerns the third phase, when discord has emerged between these two states. Their alliance is, in short, based on a certain ideological and class consensus, on objectives shared by the capitalist world in confrontation with the socialist system. However, as regards the areas in which they are at variance with each other, these include political, economic, and military concerns. In the field of politics they differ on a variety of issues, as for instance the question of German unification, at one time demanded by the Christian Democrats. They insisted that the Western states come out with a clearly formulated initiative in this matter, whereas the United States and other states were in no hurry to do that. Other differences concerned the status of West Berlin and Brandt's ostpolitik. In the military field there were differences of opinion as to the armed forces strategy, the FRG's military aspirations, the cost of stationing U.S. troops, and so on. Differences in the field of economy, which are perhaps more marked than others, concern such issues as the tariffs policy, the currencies policy, the relation between the mark and the dollar, and the problem of the U.S. trade deficit with the FRG, as well as the two states' responsibility for leading the capitalist world out of recession and their competitiveness in Third World markets. On the whole it should be said that the differences in the U.S.-FRG relations are a consequence of the scale of the policies they pursue. The United States regards itself as a global power and pursues a global policy. The FRG, on the other hand, considers that it must concentrate on certain selected regions, in keeping with its national interests. These are not, however, global interests. That is why Bonn does not deem it necessary to involve itself in every regional conflict to the same degree as the United States. There are, of course, certain ties and interdependencies between the United States and the FRG. These follow from their obligations as allies within NATO.

The United States is not interested in the FRG's enjoying absolute freedom of action in all matters. In particular it is anxious that the FRG should not develop a sense of security, that its belief in a continuing threat from the socialist countries should not diminish because -- as U.S. strategists suspect -- the FRG would then, considering itself more secure, become more concerned with protecting its own national interests, which need not be identical with U.S. interests. [paragraph continues]

That is why, in their policy toward their West German ally and their propaganda and informational activities carried out on West German territory, the Americans so strenuously accentuate the threat posed by the USSR. They accentuate the thesis that FRG security is inseparably linked with U.S. security, and what they really want is simply to maintain U.S. leverage over the FRG. The stationing of over 200,000 U.S. troops and the presence of U.S. bases is another tool for influencing FRG decisions.

Although perhaps some Germanologists will disagree with me, I personally believe that the FRG does not enjoy complete independence in determining its policy. This is not to mention the fact that there are also differing views within the FRG on how closely it ought to associate with the United States. There are those who are beginning to say that a relationship of continuing servility toward the United States is not in the FRG national interest, regardless of how that interest is defined and interpreted. The United States could draw the FRG into some kind of conflict which would be contrary to West German interests. It could be a regional conflict outside Europe, and we all know how nonchalantly the Reagan administration approaches such matters. There are fears that the FRG might, for instance, be drawn into the U.S. Nicaraguan conflict if the U.S. war on that country were to extend beyond its present, undeclared state. In sum, I believe that the FRG does not have complete freedom of action if we consider the various real obligations that exist between them, not to mention the fact that the United States carries a responsibility toward the FRG under the terms of the treaty signed by it as a member of the Grand Coalition.

[Szmidt] In view of the USSR's peace initiatives, U.S. policy toward Europe and in Europe ought to undergo a transformation, since there is an ever-spreading response to and support for those initiatives. In the light of these facts, will any changes take place in the U.S. attitude to its allies and vice versa? Is there such a possibility?

[Pastusiak] In theory, a possibility of that kind does exist. But I must stress that such a process would be very complex and by no means unequivocal. Remember that the immediate reaction of the Western allies after the Reykjavik meeting was that Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Margaret Thatcher traveled to Washington to pressure Ronald Reagan not to agree to a reduction in medium-range missiles. Because there were fears that in his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev Reagan had agreed to far-reaching settlements including, among other things, the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe; although, in fact, nothing came of it then. At that time Western Europe had already begun voicing the opinion that Reagan was advocating compromises which went too far and started putting pressure on him to show more caution. Since then, the USSR has chosen to go for far-reaching compromise and agreed not to take account of the French or British potential and to consider medium-range weapons separately from the package of other disarmament proposals. The United States received this proposal with interest, although negotiations are still running into difficulties. Now the Americans are raising issues of verification and linking medium-range weapons to tactical and tactical-operational weapons, which means that they are seeking out problems which make the process of implementing the zero option more difficult -- even though they themselves formally agreed to it, seeing that it was R. Reagan himself who actually put forward the zero option proposal.

Regarding the European position, the Americans are, of course, afraid that the aim of the Soviet peace offensive is to "cause Western Europe to drift further away from the United States." In the Americans' own words, to "drive a wedge into the North Atlantic treaty." [paragraph continues]

It is a fact that the interests of Western Europe need not necessarily be parallel to U.S. interests, and I believe that an awareness of this fact is beginning to spread in the public opinion in many countries. If we look at the results of public opinion polls on the degree of people's confidence in the Americans, we will see clear indications of considerable skepticism. The very large number of Soviet detente initiatives put forward to the United States and its allies is already bringing in some results in terms of West European societies' reviewing their attitudes to these initiatives. By the same token they also review their attitudes to the United States, since it approaches Soviet proposals very suspiciously and inconsistently. Future development in these matters will largely depend on the United States. It is far easier for the United States to control its Atlantic treaty allies at times of tension than during periods of detente. At the moment opinions are beginning to be voiced in the United States that Gorbachev's peace offensive affects the Atlantic treaty negatively because, according to those opinions, it is causing that treaty to disintegrate as West European societies lose their fear of the threat posed by the East.

But these processes are still matters of the future. If any forecasts can be made here at all, I expect that the answer to your question will be that West European interests will become progressively convergent. This means ever-stronger endeavors for reaching European solutions to a question which is commonly dubbed Europization, and which corresponds to a concept put forward in the Soviet proposals, namely that of building a common, European home. It is my belief that these tendencies will continue to grow. Objectively, of course, they need not be directed against the United States, but in subjective terms Americans take them as a process which damages their interests by reducing the need for American presence in Europe, loosening the ties and interdependencies stemming from their relationship as allies, and so on.

[Szmidt] Which is going to be the dominating force in this process of Europization, of drifting away from the United States: the FRG or some other state? At the moment it seems -- if only because of economic considerations -- that the conclusive vote could belong to West Germany...

[Pastusiak] The FRG does, of course, nurture an ambition to play the leader in Western Europe. It casts itself in the role of the chief U.S. ally although, unlike Britain, it enjoys no special relationship with it. Within the FRG itself there will be very considerable political aspirations, that is, a desire for its political role to match that which it already enjoys in the economic and military fields. However, if those aspirations embrace a desire to realize German nationalistic interests, the FRG's allies could be alerted, since we are not the only ones sensitive to the German question and the potential German threat. France, Britain, and Belgium express the same sentiments. Those countries are not interested in seeing the FRG placed in the position of Western Europe's unqualified leader. Much will depend also on the U.S. realization of the concept of the SDI and on the form the latter will assume. If the Americans take cover behind that shield, as it were, of ABM defense, the idea of separating the issues of U.S. and West European security might be given more prominence. Western Europe might then wish to employ independent ways of ensuring its own security, but I think it would be disinclined to grant the FRG the role of political leader. Various areas of contention will arise in this context in Western Europe, and this will in consequence allow the FRG to retain the role of an important country, but preclude it from achieving hegemony.

[Szmidt] What implications does this carry for Poland?

[Pastusiak] None that would be novel or sensational. Experience tells us to monitor the course of events in Europe and in the rest of the world. History has taught us a painful lesson: Because we were too slow to notice certain processes as they were taking place, our country suffered a tragic fate. That is why we must keep a very close watch on what is currently happening in political relations, particularly within the FRG, between the two German states, and between the FRG and the United States, and draw conclusions from it which help to protect our national interests. We should be prepared for all kinds of changes so that we can avoid being taken unawares by various phenomena that may occur in international politics. Many a volte-face has occurred within this century already, for instance in U.S.-Chinese relations. Many other countries may also try, by means of sudden policy reversals, to gain a position in international relations that best advances their national interests. Therefore we must carefully monitor all the processes that are taking place and be able to distinguish between true and declared objectives. This is particularly relevant to the FRG, since that country shows a marked tendency to camouflage its true objectives under a variety of declarations which, while often sounding very beautiful and being packaged in attractive "gift wrapping," are in fact incompatible with our national interests. What we need is to make sure that we are not "maneuvered" out of the existing international political constellations and to place ourselves in a position where our national interests do not come to any harm.

[Szmidt] Thank you.

JARUZELSKI DISTRIBUTES MANAGEMENT AWARDS

LD201747 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski handed out here today the 1986 "master and vice-master of management" awards.

Addressing the winners assembled in Warsaw's Belvedere Palace, he emphasized the need for wide popularization of experience in solving various problems, both those of one's own environment and those important for entire society.

In 1986, 1,612 towns, districts and communes participated in the "master-of-management" competition, which was 71.9 per cent of the total number eligible.

The competition has become an important factor of stimulating activities in towns and communes. It also encourages integration of people around the goals of Poland's socio-economic development as outlined in the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress and developed in the guidelines of the state of reform.

SOCIOLOGIST VIEWS SOCIAL OPINION POLLS

AU131620 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10-12 Jul 87 p 3

[Interview with Tomasz Goban-Klas, docent, doctor habilitatus, and sociologist at Krakow University, by Krzysztof Pilawski: "Is It Worth Succumbing to Opinion?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pilawski] Is public opinion the same as social opinion?

[Goban-Klas] No, although these two terms are often used interchangebly. Public opinion amounts to public statements on controversial issues and exists only wherever the channels for publicly expressing extreme judgments on subjects that produce current emotions are extensively developed. Social opinion is a broader term, one that includes statements on matters that are generally not controversial -- matters of which the social evaluation is of interest to politicians and scientists. [passage omitted]

[Pilawski] Is there public opinion in Poland?

[Goban-Klas] There is public opinion in Poland, but on a limited scale. It is common knowledge that the law on the control of publications and public performances prevents the mass media from publicizing statements made by the political opposition because they may undermine our raison d'etat. I do not say that this is a bad thing. I merely stress the restricted range of statements on subjects which every now and then create controversies within our society. However, we must concede that the evolution of our system all the time helps to extend the channels along which people can make public statements on disputed questions. The first best example of this are transcripts of the Consultative Council's sessions published in RADA NARODOWA. [passage omitted]

[Pilawski] When have social opinion polls been instituted in Poland?

[Goban-Klas] The attitude toward opinion polls changed in 1956. Before that the rule was that society holds no opinions, but can show its moods as is the case with the armed forces. The rule was that every citizen of what was defined to be the people's state shared the views of the central authorities. The only thing he was allowed to show was a good or bad mood, depending on circumstances. All opinions inconsisent with official opinions were regarded as hostile activity, subversion, and sabotage. Duly appreciating the role of social opinion in the decision-making process, the authorities set up in 1956 the Public [publiczna] Opinion Research Center within the Radio Committee and the Press Researh Center in Krakow. The Polish public and social opinion polls have the greatest traditions and achievements of all socialist countries.

[Pilawski] But the other socialist countries have never had so many social conflicts as Poland has had in the past 30 years. This shows that opinion polls do not prevent crises....

[Goban-Klas] On the strength of opinion polls it is impossible to forecast the future behavior of large groups of society and to predict that a conflict is inevitable. Such polls can merely register increasing pessimism and critical moods, which do not necessarily have to result in an explosion of discontent. Moreover, opinion polls were used for manipulation in the past. Relatively full results of such polls continued to be published as long as they were desirable for the governing team. [paragraph continues]

This publishing was halted toward the end of the sixties and the seventies. Very often citizens' opinions were sounded only for the government to be able to apply better tactics in order to create a more advantageous social climate around an issue, without changing its essence. The present authorities' great virtue is the fact that results of opinion polls are still available to the public, although they may be negative and although various bodies may exert pressure to have these results suppressed.

[Pilawski] Which bodies?

[Goban-Klas] The offices, ministries, and institutions concerned. Not long ago the Public Opinion Research Main Center carried out research into our people's attitude toward our judicial system. The results were negative to a great extent, and the Ministry of Justice exerted enormous pressure to have these results withheld from the public and to have them circulated among judges only. Generally speaking, attempts were made to undermine the meaningfulness of such research.

[Pilawski] What arguments were used to withhold the publication of these results?

[Goban-Klas] The argument was rather perverted: It was decided that the publication of results would worsen still further people's opinion about the performance of the courts of justice. It was argued that the citizens who had a good opinion of our judicial system would change it after reading about the results of the poll.

[Pilawski] When I read about results of social opinion polls in the press I get the impression that their purpose is to publicize judgements that support the authorities....

[Goban-Klas] The publication of the results of the performance of the institutions serving the authorities must always be in their interest. However, the point is that this interest should not amount to the short-term interest of some incompetent officials or ossified institutions. This should be the long-term interest of the entire apparatus of government power. In this connection it is worth quoting John Kennedy, who said that truth may temporarily harm the government, but that it strengthens the government's credibility in the long run [passage omitted]

[Pilawski] Are Poles inclined to tighten their belts?

[Goban-Klas] Seven years have passed since the decision to carry out radical economic reforms, but their results are still negligible. That is why our people mistrust sacrifices. After all, no one knows whether they will bring about genuine improvements in the situation. There is also a danger that tightening the belts may shatter the backbones. Despite all these preservations I think that sacrifices may be accepted but only when people see a connection between sacrifices and tangible economic results. People must arrive at the conviction that although their situation is worse, the country's situation is better in that more apartments go up, more and more goods fill the shelves in the shops, and waste continues to disappear. People cannot wait too long for the first results. The Poles are not inclined to trust in one's word for more than 3 months in advance. If results are to materialize only after several years, society will not accept a program to this effect. Opinion will reject it.

[Pilawski] Does our society seem to be tired of all these debates?

[Goban-Klas] It certainly does, and it is increasingly difficult to carry out good social opinion polls in our country. The time of large-scale politicking is over. The process of fleeing into one's own private nook and taking one's opinions with oneself is growing apace. One reason for the intensifying spiral of silence is the overdiscussion of many problems, including the reform. People are sick and tired of discussions which produce very little. People think that it is useless to dull their tongues, and this attitude is spreading. Hence the falsifying of the results of social opinion polls. Professional debaters, who accelerate the temperature of the country's political life, continue to spread.

POLITYKA ON SATELLITE TV DEVELOPMENT

AU161344 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 11 Jul 87 p 9

[Krzyztof Teodor Toeplitz article: "Cinema Not Only at Home"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The development of satellite television is just beginning to get into its stride, but the fact is that only within a few months of publication of the regulations governing the issuance of permits for satellite aerials to private and public users in our country the State Radio Inspectorate has issued over 500 such permits. Since we know that in our country the interest in things such as television, video equipment, automobiles, and so on tends to increase by leaps and bounds, we can expect that this figure will soon be multiplied many times over.

However, speaking of satellite television, we must begin with the basic facts. At present it is possible to receive three Western television satellites in Poland in addition to the Soviet satellite, the signals of which go into a central relay station. The Western satellites are ECS-1, Intelsat West, and Intelsat Ost. The last two actually beam only four programs -- the U.S. information program called CNN, which is mainly used by cable television, and three FRG programs: ARD 1 Plus, Bayern 3, and the Music Box [name as published]. The third satellite ECS-1 uses 10 channels to beam 12 basic European and American programs, including RAI Uno from Italy, TV-5 from France, Sat-1 and Sat-3 from the FRG, Music Box from Great Britain, World Net and New World Channel from the United States, as well as Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, and Luxembourg programs. This is an extensive range okf programs offering information and primarily entertainment in the form of movies, pop music, children's programs, and so on. Satellite aerials make it possible to receive all the three satellites and will make it possible to receive the new French and FRG satellites planned for 1988 and 1989. I wrote about this in another article. However, unless one owns complicated and costly remote control equipment, the aerial has to be directed toward each satellite separately. This means that whoever owns a standard satellite aerial in Poland can primarily receive the 12 ECS-1 (European Communication Satellite) programs.

But where can you get a satellite aerial? It seems that in this, as in other cases, we have to rely primarily on imports. The various rumors that domestic producers, including even tradesmen, could produce such aerials are mostly fantasy. For example, the familiar "Polish producer of aerials" in Szczecin has no electronic equipment and produces only mechanical parts of aerials. [paragraph continues]

It is as possible to produce domestic or licensed electronic equipment on an industrial scale in our country as it is to produce a Polish video recorder. However, since the issue of satellite aerials is at its initial stage -- it is also a relative novelty worldwide -- we could avoid the errors and omissions we have committed in the case of video equipment.

The road to satellite aerials leads along cooperative arrangements. At the moment, a number of Western firms are trying to obtain permit to export equipment to Poland. They include, for example, the West Berlin JMR-Electronic firm, which represents the interests of one of the largest world producers of satellite aerials -- the West German firm called "Fuba." The JMR-Electronic prospectus lists a number of sets for receiving satellite signals, sets produced by the "Fuba" firm. Prices for these sets range from DM2,961 (about $1,650) to DM4,223 (about $2,380) for fully automated sets. The prospectus also mentions small cable sets enabling five viewers to receive satellite programs with the help of a single aerial.

It goes without saying that these aerials are not cheap, but if we realize how many Western cars can be seen on our roads and how much convertible currency private persons invest in television and video equipment, we will agree that quite a few people are able to purchase such aerials. But the problem is not only import, even if it were to be carried out by the state agencies of foreign trade. Such imports would amount to passively watching events, as was the case with video equipment. We should note that state electronic firms such Unitra-Unitech are potentially able not only to respond to offers of cooperation in Poland, but also to engage in cooperation on areas accessible to us such as, for example, mechanical elements of satellite aerials. Such an offer was also made by the "Fuba" JMR-Electronic firm. The FUBA SPIEGEL bulletin mentions that the "Fuba" firm and China negotiated the installation of aerials mainly for cable television in Chinese hotels, which means that cooperation with established firms makes it possible not only to lower the prices of satellite aerials sold in Poland because of Polish elements in them and perhaps to eventually make these sales in zlotys, but also to open export prospects for us as partners of a renowned firm.

Naturally these are issues that traders and producers should tackle efficiently. I mention these issues to stress that our opportunities in this regard primarily boil down to ensuring that we do not miss the moment at which we are still able to hook ourselves up to this new, developing production and to gradually get into its stride. Otherwise we will again be thrown overboard, which does not at all mean that we will "get rid of the problem" of this technology because it is no longer possible to get rid of it. On the contrary, it means that we will condemn ourselves to acting as passive receivers of products that come to us and to bearing all the negative consequences of such a turn of events.

Using one of the great established technological systems of satellite television will not only help us to cut down the process of development, but also to produce an additional advantage for individual consumers on the shape of standardized equipment. This is because the present procedure by which satellite aerials are installed under the control of the Polish Radio Inspectorate proceeds mainly from the assumption that aerial equipment should not disturb the existing system of wavelengths and the way they are used. This is a requirement observed all over the world. For example, control checks are carried out on telephones hooked to aerials, because they may interfere with the wavelengths used by public services. Radio, television, and other transmissions are also controlled for this reason. However, in most countries individual checks on satellite aerials are not carried out because producers empowered to install such aerials hold the necessary certificates.

Worldwide satellite television continues to be used not only -- and not even primarily -- as individual equipment that, aside from entertainment and information, can play an important role in, say, teaching foreign languages, which in our situation is one reason for our backwardness. Satellite television is a stage toward cable television. Today no country seriously planning to develop facilities for foreign tourists can do without cable television based on satellite television in hotels, rest centers, and so on. After all, foreign tourists want to listen to daily news and watch programs beamed in their own languages from their own countries. This system can also be used for "television conference," during which politicians or businessmen can confer via satellites from wherever they happen to be. If the slogans of entering the 21st century is to carry weight then we must deal with the fact that many of our present practices will completely change in this century and that we should start getting used to this change without delay. Accelerating the flow of information and simplifying contacts with others as is now happening with the help of satellite television cannot be compared even with the epoch of radio. Satellite television is a leap into a completely new quality of people-to-people and international relations. [passage omitted]

MESSNER, DOBRACZYNSKI CHAIR JOINT PRESIDIA SESSION

LD201525 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Zbigniew Messner and Jan Dobraczynski, a joint meeting of the PRON National Council has taken place. Proposals submitted at the second congress of the movement to the Council of Ministers were discussed. They concern economic policy and its reform, the protection of the environment, health care, the development of science, education, and culture. The acceleration of qualitative changes in the economy and a quicker and more comprehensive implementation of economic reform were recognized as being necessary.

The Government Presidium and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council acknowledged as necessary the continuation of periodical meetings aimed at mutually assessing the implementation of proposals of the movement's second congress.

BRIEFS

SPD DELEGATION VISITS -- Warsaw, July 16 -- A delegation of the SPD floor group in the Bundestag paid a visit to Poland between July 14 and 16. West German parliamentarians Helmut Becker, secretary of the SPD floor group, Ernst Haar, chairman of the railwaymen union and Heinz-Werner Meyer, chairman of the mining and power industry union held talks with representatives of Poland's political and economic life and trade union activists, showing interest in changes taking place in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 16 Jul 87 LD]

BCP'S TSANOV PAYS VISIT, TALKS WITH BARBULESCU

AU201002 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] BCP Central Committee Secretary Vasil Tsanov paid a working visit to the SR of Romania from 14 to 16 July at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

Comrade Vasil Tsanov was received by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Talks took place with RCP Central Committee Secretary Vasile Barbulescu, during which the possibilities were discussed to expand and strengthen Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation in agriculture by more actively using the scientific-technical achievements of the two countries and applying new and progressive forms of specialization and production sharing between agricultural enterprises in Giurgiu and Constanta.

Comrade Vasil Tsanov returned to Bulgaria on 16 July. At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. Vasile Pungan, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

RCP'S RADU RECEIVED BY BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

AU201856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Brasilia AGERPRES 20/7/1987 -- Brazilian President Jose Sarney received Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the Eighth Special Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party. On that occasion warm greetings and best wishes of success in his activity were conveyed to the Brazilian head of state on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Brazilian people.

Thanking for the message, President Jose Sarney requested that warm feelings of esteem and friendship as well as wishes of good health be conveyed to the Romanian head of state, and to the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and welfare.

The RCP representative to the Eighth Special Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party conducted talks with Milton Reis, secretary-general of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, Jose Lorenzo, secretary-general of the Liberal Front Party, and Jose Ignacio Lula, secretary-general of the Brazilian Workers' Party.

He also had talks with Jose Nogueira Filho, head of the Europa [as received] Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil.

USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY VIEWED ON 7 JULY ANNIVERSARY

AU070746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0628 GMT 7 Jul 87

["The Durable Foundation of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Manifold Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/7/1987 -- Under the above title, the Bucharest newspaper "SCINTEIA" carries a lengthy commentary that says among other things: July 7 is a milestone in the history of the Romanian-Soviet relations, it marks a highly significant event -- the signing of a new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the USSR 17 years ago today. By developing the provisions of the 1948 treaty, the new document concluded in Bucharest set the framework as well as the goals of the manifold cooperation between the two states and peoples in consideration of the new development stage in Romania and the Soviet Union.

The framework for the Romanian-Soviet relations were the very principles that the treaty sanctioned -- the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and mutual advantage -- with the common system, as well as basic aims and aspirations acting as a binder.

The continuing growth of the friendship and manifold cooperation with the Soviet Union has been a steady orientation, an organic part of the RCP and the Romanian State's foreign policy the cardinal target of which is to strengthen and expand the links of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the socialist neighbours first of all -- and this is laid down in the party programme, in the resolutions of the RCP congresses and national conferences.

A strong expression of the durable bonds between the parties and peoples of the two countries, of the common willingness to give them new dimensions was the recent summit occasioned by the CC of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Today's anniversary gives us cause for satisfaction since, in the light of the treaty's provisions, of the summit decisions, the course of the Romanian-Soviet relationship can be assessed as having been growing. Of outstanding significance are the provisions -- agreed in the Bucharest talks -- for the even stronger development of collaboration, of the cooperation in production and production specialization, of economic exchanges between the two countries. The general lines for that growth were set by the Long-Term Programme of Developing Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Between Romania and the Soviet Union until the Year 2000 the essential aims of which are to provide the raw materials, fuel, energy, modern machinery and equipment, consumer goods, expand and deepen cooperation in production and production specialization, raise economic cooperation on to a higher stage, to meet the demands of the new stage of socialist construction in Romania and the Soviet Union.

Cooperation in technology and science has been growing, as it pursued to put the latest gains of science and technology to production on an increasingly larger scale. Moreover, the links and exchanges of experience in culture, education, between trade union, youth and women as well as mass organizations have been expanding to help better mutual knowledge and strengthen the Romanian-Soviet friendship.

Meanwhile, the Romanian-Soviet cooperation has grown in the CMEA comprehensive framework in order to concert the effort of the member countries to solve major problems of their economic, technological and scientific progress.

In the spirit of the provisions of the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, Romania and the Soviet Union work together also in the international arena, taking consistent action to build up security and ensure peace worldwide.

Romania and the Soviet Union, alongside with the other socialist countries, with the progressive and democratic forces everywhere strongly favour the cessation of the arms race and a passage to effective disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures first of all. Romania which, through constructive initiatives and actions, has made a widely appreciated constribution of its own, also supports the Soviet Union's proposals for the phased-out elimination of all nuclear weapons until the year 2000.

The initiatives and practical actions of Romania and the Soviet Union, their international activity as a whole are aimed at finding constructive solutions to the major problems confronting mankind today, at giving full scope for the peoples' aspirations after peace, liberty and progress to develop.

On the anniversary of the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the Soviet Union, the Romanian people restates its belief that the Romanian-Soviet friendly and cooperative relationship will grow stronger, in the spirit of the provisions of this document, because this course serves the progress of socialist construction in both countries, the general cause of socialism and peace.

CEAUSESCU GREETS IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU201703 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 87 p 6

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on National Day]

[Text] To Mr Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

On the 19th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Iraq, I take particular pleasure in extending warm congratulations, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, as well as best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace to the friendly Iraqi people.

I also want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will constantly develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples and of the general cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

PRESIDENT REAGAN RECEIVES NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD210908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2230 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Washington, July 20 (TANJUG) -- The United States think highly of and value friendly relations with Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's independence and its non-aligned status are an important factor of peace and stability in Europe.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan told the above to the newly-appointed Yugoslav ambassador to the United States, Zivorad Kovacevic, who presented his credentials.

The ties between our two countries, Reagan said, draw special strength from the fact that many U.S. citizens are of Yugoslav origin, which further contributes to the friendship between Yugoslavia and the U.S.

The atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding, is sure to continue characterizing relations between our two countries, Reagan added.

The U.S. President thanked for the greetings from Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Mojsov, and asked the new Yugoslav ambassador to convey similar greetings and wishes to the Yugoslav Presidency president.

KRUNIC HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG SPD OFFICIAL

LD210236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Hans Koschnick, member of the FRG SPD leadership and chairman of the SPD International Commission, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The talks were also attended by Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and on the German side by Veronika Isenberg [name as received].

In a long friendly conversation they exchanged information about the activities of the two parties in the internal area. Bosko Krunic informed his collocutor about the implementation of the decisions and stands of the 13th LCY Congress. Krunic also acquainted him with the efforts that the LC and all working people of our country are making toward ensuring further and speedier socioeconomic development on the basis of socialist self-management, the brotherhood and unity of equitable nations and nationalities, and the independent and nonaligned policy of our country. In the talks, mention was also made of some international questions of joint interest.

Assessing the development of bilateral party relations as successful, regardless of the differences in the domestic systems of the two countries and their international position, the participants in the talks confirmed their readiness to promote further cooperation between the LCY and the SPD in the interest of the two countries, and peace and equitable international cooperation.

DIZDAREVIC, LONCAR HOLD TALKS WITH AUSTRIA'S ENVOY

AU170852 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Ambassador Thomas Klestil, secretary general for foreign affairs, has been staying in Belgrade since 15 July, where he is holding thorough talks with SFRY Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic and his deputy Budimir Loncar.

This first visit by the new secretary general in the Foreign Ministry to Belgrade is an expression of the particular importance Austria accords to good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia.

In the spirit of further intensifying the political dialogue between Vienna and Belgrade, regular meetings are also to be held in the future on the level of both states' deputy foreign ministers, says a press release from the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

In the bilateral area the talks focused on the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of nuclear safety and environmental protection, an agreement that is particularly desired by Austria.

The talks on topical international questions centered on the state of negotiations at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting, taking into special consideration the chances for joint actions of the neutral and nonaligned states and Austria's efforts toward holding the subsequent CSCE follow-up meetings in Vienna as well.

Further subjects of discussion were economic cooperation in Europe, East-West relations, as well as the situation in the Mediterranean area and in the Middle East.

[Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 18 July adds that "the talks focused on the extension of cooperation in the field of culture, science, and technology, which might involve joint participation in the Eureka project. The situation of the Croatian and Slovene minorities in Austria was also discussed."]

MOJSOV, KRUNIC GREET MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ON HOLIDAY

AU201558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Jul 87 p 7

[Text] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Jambyn Botmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic and general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, with cordial congratulations on the national holiday. Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has also sent congratulations.

SANSKI MOST TIMBER FIRM'S WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE

LD201823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Sanski Most, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- More than 650 workers of the Sipad-Sana [timber firm in] Sanski Most today continued the strike which began Friday. Dissatisfied with their personal incomes, the workers demand that they should be increased by 100 percent.

In the talks held today between representatives of the sociopolitical and self-managing organs of the collectives and the municipality, the demand was made that the firm's management should be dismissed as it is not up to the present economic and development tasks. Also, the workers energetically demand higher earnings, offering in return that delays in production caused by work stoppages could be compensated by work on Saturdays and Sundays. If their demand is not fulfilled, the workers point out, machines in the Sipad-Sana firm in Sanski Most will remain idle.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON FEC LEGISLATION PROGRAM

AU191438 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 87 p 5

[TANJUG report: "SFRY Assembly Work Program Until the End of the Year: Most Impotant Task -- To Get Out of the Crisis"]

[Excerpts] The SFRY Assembly will adjust the program of its work to the current economic and social situation which demands a concentration of all forces to find solutions to the crisis. All other tasks planned for this year may have to wait.

This is the agreement reached yesterday by the presidents of the Assembly chambers, working bodies, chairmen of the delegations in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, and coordinators of delegates in the Federal Chamber, which was also attended by FEC President Branko Mikulic. The meeting of the representatives of both Assembly chambers and the FEC was devoted to the advancement of the work of the Assembly, so that it may carry out the complex and extensive tasks facing it in the best and most efficient way.

Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly, said that the Assembly will soon discuss an FEC report on current economic trends. This will provide an opportunity to determine the effect of the intervention regulations and the changes in the accounting system, and also to determine specific obligations for a consistent implementation of the resolution.

By the end of the year, all the regulations changing the economic system should be adopted into regular procedure. All the working bodies, Rozic believes, should also participate in "constructing" a program for Kosovo, so that the program decided upon will not be a collection of declarations but of real and specific tasks with set executors and deadlines. [passage omitted]

Agreeing with the proposal to rally all the forces in implementing the stabilization program, Branko Mikulic pointed out that anything else would mean we would be "sentenced" to apply uneconomic measures, and there is no need to discuss this. The FEC, as he said, has concentrated on improving the foreign liquidity of the country and has adopted a special program, which is already being implemented, Mikulic provided ample information on what the FEC intends to do further and on the causes of the difficulties in foreign payments.

The FEC has extended the current price regulations until 15 September, and a draft of the future price policy will be prepared by 25 July. This draft will be based on the principle that the prices of goods whose supply exceeds demand should above all be formed according to market conditions, and on the principle that prices of products in a production group should be formed according to the same rules, which at present is not the case. Prices of energy and transportation should be formed on the basis of common elements, Mikulic said.

The FEC president stressed that a slashing of general and public spending is urgent, or rather that a revision of entitlements and institutions is urgent, for the economy lacks the means to give an impetus to production and exports. He stated that a reduction of general and public spending by 10 percent would amount to 1,400 billion dinars. The total accumulation of the economy last year was 400 billion dinars higher than this sum.

The elements of economic policy for 1988 are also under preparation; its backbone will be a program of consolidation of foreign liquidity, a clearing of domestic debts and deficits, new regulations on the economic system, and a gradual transition to a free formation of prices.

Referring to the criticism of the new accounting system, Branko Mikulic said that it has been considered, that another expert examination will come, and that it seems there is no need for any essential changes. If major changes are necessary, they can be discussed after the analysis of the half-year economic performance results.

GACIC ON LCY PRESIDIUM'S 'SUMMER WORK SCHEDULE'

LD191435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- A "summer work schedule" will begin in the LCY Central Committee Presidium by the middle of this week. Until then the highest-ranking LCY organ will hold two sessions devoted to exceptionally important issues. Economic trends in the first half of the year will be examined at the first session to be held, as early as Monday, and attended by representatives of organs and organizations of the federation. The Presidium is also expected to adopt an operational program of tasks for the realization of the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session on Kosovo. After this the Presidium will not be "in session" until mid-August, but someone will always be "on duty" throughout this period. This was said by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

We are going to be faced with serious and complex tasks as early as the beginning of September. At one of the first sessions the Presidium will examine activity in connection with changes to the Law of Associated Labor, and, most probably, the draft Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and the return of those who have emigrated, which is envisaged for the beginnig of October. The Presidium will continually monitor the realization of the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session, and will brief the LCY Central Committee on a regular basis.

According to present calculations the LCY Central Committee will be in session four times until the end of the year. The first session will be devoted to the 50th anniversary of Josip Broz Tito's becoming the party's leader. The working part of the program of the highest party forum will be embarked on with a discussion on the realization of legality and constitutionality, then by forms of ideopolitical training of LC members. A session at which activity for changing the SFRY Constitution will be discussed will also be a very important one. Of course, Gacic added, we are also expecting to deal with the examination of the economic and development policies for 1988 through the end of the year. [passage omitted]

TRADE UNION FEDERATION PROPOSES LABOR LAW AMENDEMNT

LD201717 TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation today proposed an amendment to the existing law on the recovery and liquidation of organizations of associated labor or a new special law to be drawn up that will provide a single measure valid throughout the country regulating the position of workers who stand to lose their jobs.

In the discussion about the recovery law and its possible effects, the members of the Presidium were firm in emphasizing that the workers could not be "left in the lurch" as they were least to blame if their collective goes bankrupt. Although it is the practical generator of income, associated labor is not capable of resolving these problems on its own, as Milo Djurovic noted. If it were able to do so, it would have done so and prevented the present situation.

There is no doubt about the need to support only those programs with realistic prospects. However, Dusan Kocoljevac said, there is still no restructuring program. It is not clear where the money for such programs is to come from. We are calling for the financial strains to be taken off the economy but no one is prepared to make sacrifices. It should be clearly stated that the country's resources are not adequate to support the superstructure whose costs continue to increase instead of decline.

On this occasion again the trade Union Council Presidium questioned the claims that personal incomes are fuelling inflation. As was said, only personal incomes, as a motivating factor, can pull us out of the existing situation. Warning was given of the unacceptable practice whereby personal incomes are being increased in advance of work result figures. These are short-term moves and as such are very dangerous because, being without any guarantee, they may have to be returned after the September accounts are settled. [passage omitted]

Referring to the frequently mentioned programs of social benefits, Husamedin Azemi expressed his regret that there is need for such programs to protect those who generate income. He is concerned that direct producers will again "come off second-best," as the managing structures will always succeed in finding jobs for themselves. [passage omitted]

CROAT CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM REVIEWS PROGRAMS

LD210301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Croat LC Central Committee Presidium today called for restructuring and transforming the production programs that have no prospects, and for orientation toward qualitative changes to replace financial recovery as a method which has so far been used most frequently to resolve the problem of loss-making firms.

At its session today the Presidium also supported with some reservations, the program providing for permanent education and training of cadres in the LCY. The Presidium said that the content of the program should be determined by the problems and developments confronting the LC and our society, which the proposed program has failed to do.

LAZAROSKI STRESSES COOPERATION, GROWTH OF KOSOVO

AU181823 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 87 p 7

[Text] Mavrovo, 4 July -- In typical Mavrovo tradition, in western Macedonia, on the picturesque slopes of Bistra mountain, a large gathering of the people was held today, as part of the concluding celebrations of the 17th meeting of the reserve officers of Yugoslavia, "Brotherhood and Unity '87." The gathering was attended by about 30,000 people of this revolutionary region and guests. At the beginning of the meeting, a letter of greetings by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, was read.

Speaking at the meeting, Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, said among other things the following: "Although only a period of 4 decades is behind us, we have built a firm basis for a new social system, based on social ownership and socialist self-management. We have increased our social product seven-fold, and industrial production by a factor of 17. All this was possible because we had a 20th century man, Josip Broz Tito, leading us. Tito accomplished a historic deed, but he also left us a historic responsibility: to preserve and to develop what we have achieved."

Lazaroski further said: "It is the obligation of all of us that we carry out energetic, efficient, and united actions in the LCY for the stabilization of the Kosovo situation. The LCY bears the greatest responsibility for restoring the shaken trust and equality among the nationalities, for developing brotherhood and unity, for the further development of Kosovo as an integral part of Serbia and Yugoslavia. Therefore we have decided to energetically overcome the present vacillation and opportunism, and to intensify the collective and personal responsibility of all those who have contributed to this situation, who prevent action, and do not lead action more quickly and efficiently."

Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, devoted part of his speech to the international policy of our country, or rather to our striving for good-neighborly cooperation with our closest neighbors. Stressing the well-known Yugoslav principles of noninterference, respect for sovereignty and independence, equality and reciprocity, when cooperation with our neighbors is concerned, Lazaroski said that it is our view and our wish that such relations and cooperation should also develop with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Unfortunately, he added, even the bright pages of our cooperation with Albania are falsified and presented negatively in the Albanian "interpretation" for the purpose of erecting "a wall of mistrust and hatred toward Yugoslavia." Ramiz Alia acted in the same way in his recent speech. Instead of finding opportunities for further steps in normalizing relations between Yugoslavia and Albania -- which is our constant striving and lasting policy -- he virtually announces "that this should not be expected," because the problems in Yugoslav-Albanian relations, as Ramiz Alia sees them, are "unsolvable." Albania continues to fabricate accusations about an alleged lack of rights of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, which essentially boils down to support for Albanian nationalism and separatism.

In conclusion of his speech, the president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia pointed out the tremendous role, contribution, and significance of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia as a social organization with over 700,000 members.